

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1799.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation Examination in July, 1862, are informed that a CLASS will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, by permission of the Council, for the purpose of READING the SUBJECTS required at that Examination. The Class will meet Daily (Saturdays excepted), from 8 to 9 p.m., from the 29th April to the end of June. For the Course, &c., for further particulars apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SUMMER TERM will commence on FRIDAY, May 3. CLASSES (in the order in which they meet).

Practical Surgery—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., 7 A.M.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Prof. Garrod, 8 A.M.
Medical Jurisprudence—Prof. Hazley, M.D., F.R.S., 10 A.M.
Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., 11 A.M.
Midwifery—Prof. Murphy, M.D., 12 noon.
Palæontology—Prof. Grant, M.D., F.R.S., 3 P.M.
Botany—Prof. Oliver, F.L.S., 4 P.M.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Prof. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. (hour to be fixed).
Hospital Practice—Daily.
Medical Clinical Lectures—Prof. Walsh, M.D., Prof. Garrod, M.D., F.R.S.
Surgical Clinical Lectures—Dr. Hare and Dr. Reynolds, for Prof. Jenner during the month of May; Prof. Jenner during the following part of the Term.
Surgical Clinical Lectures—Prof. Quain, F.R.S., and Prof. Erichsen, Clinical Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases—Prof. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.
Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.
Practical Pharmacy—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.
Pathological Anatomy—Prof. Wilson Fox, M.D., Course in 1863. Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.
JOHN E. ERICHSEN, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
April 10, 1862.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 30th of April, for New Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, the 30th, at a quarter past Nine o'clock. The Hours of Attendance are from a quarter past Nine to three-quarters past Three. The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing and German.
The subjects taught are—Reading; Writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Social Science; Drawing; and, for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
April 10th, 1862.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—CANDIDATES FOR THE FULLERIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSIOLOGY are requested to apply in writing to the Honorary Secretary, R.I., on or before SATUR- DAY, May 3, 1862. H. BENEC JONES, Hon. Sec.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—THE SUMMER SESSION commences on SATURDAY, the 3rd of May.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D., F.R.S.; W. W. Gull, M.D.
Physician—S. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D.
Surgeon—Edward Cook, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S.; John Rickard, Esq., F.R.S.
Assistant-Surgeons—Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.
Ophthalmic Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.
Assistant Ophthalmic Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D.
Surgeon-Dentist—T. Bell, Esq., F.R.S.; J. Salter, Esq.
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Alfred Poland, Esq.
Assistant-Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Charles Rader, Esq.

LECTURES, &c.
Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—W. W. Gull, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence—A. S. Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.
Materia Medica—S. O. Habershon, M.D.
Midwifery—Henry Oldham, M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgery—Alfred Poland, Esq.
Pathology—S. Wilks, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy—F. W. Pavy, M.D.; W. Moxon, M.D.
Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.
Practical Chemistry—W. Odling, M.D., F.R.S.
Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T. Bryant, Esq.
Clinical Medicine—Dr. Habershon, Dr. Wilks and Dr. Pavy.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Cooper Forster, Mr. Bryant and Mr. Bryant, Esq.
Clinical Obstetrics—Dr. Oldham and Dr. Braxton Hicks.
Vaccination—Dr. Braxton Hicks.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40s. for the first year, 40s. for the second year, and 10s. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.
Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected from the Students. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months.
Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, are awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general proficiency; also a Governor's Prize of 10l.
Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medicine and one for Surgery.
There is a Voluntary Examination in October, in Elementary Classics and Mathematics. The three first candidates will receive respectively 25l., 20l., and 15l.
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.
Guy's Hospital, April 9th, 1862.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will com- mence a Course of LECTURES, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 30, at 9 o'clock, having special reference to the application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Architecture and Agriculture.—The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee 11. 1s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

N.B. The Class will be accompanied by the PROFESSOR to the BRITISH MUSEUM, the GREAT EXHIBITION, and to places of Geological interest in the Country.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Com- mittee have made Arrangements for an EXCURSION to HASTINGS, on TUESDAY NEXT, April 23, under the guidance of the President, Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., for the purpose of examining the Geology of the district.—The party will proceed by the London, Brighton and South-Coast Railway, by the Train which leaves London Bridge Station at 10 A.M., and Victoria Station at 9.50, arriving at Hastings at 12.30; and returning by the Train which leaves Hastings at 5.50 P.M., due at London Bridge W. 9.20, and at Victoria Station at 9.35. Fare, by Second-Class Return Tickets, 5s. 6d.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN FREE from MONDAY, 21st, to SATUR- DAY, 26th April, 1862.—Hours from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERN- MENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.— Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., will commence a Course of TEN LEC- TURES on the OUTLINES of CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, the 22nd April, at Eight o'clock; to be continued on each suc- ceeding WEDNESDAY and MONDAY EVENING, at the same hour. Tickets for the whole Course, price 3s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, for the election of President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at the Society's House, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C. The Chair will be taken at 4 o'clock precisely. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., Hon. Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENTS PARK. GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, May 28th, June 1st and July 9th.

AMERICAN PLANTS—MONDAY, June 9th.
Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by vouchers from Fellows or Members of the Society, price on or before SATUR-
DAY, May 17th, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or on the days of Exhibi-
tion, 7s. 6d. each.
SPRING EXHIBITIONS, every WEDNESDAY, to May 7th, at 2 o'clock.

HANDEL FESTIVAL, 23rd, 25th, and 27th JUNE.—Vouchers issued for Stalls will be EXCHANGED for TICKETS on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 23. Tickets for Stalls may also be had without Vouchers. Half-a-Guinea Tickets will also be on sale; but early applica- tion for these is requisite, as the number of stalls is limited. The Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, are open daily from Ten till Five o'clock.

CHARGING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand. THE GOVERNORS earnestly SOLICIT ASSISTANCE for this Hospital, which is chiefly dependent upon voluntary con- tributions and legacies. It provides accommodation for upwards of 100 in-patients constantly, and prompt aid to nearly 3,000 cases of accident and dangerous emergency annually, besides relief to an unlimited number of sick and disabled poor daily. Subscrip- tions are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Coulson, Messrs. Drummonds and Messrs. Hoare; and through all the principal Banks. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

SEASON TICKETS may be obtained on personal application at the Offices of the Exhibition Building, South Kensington (near the Eastern Dome). Price, 3 Guineas and 5 Guineas each. The latter entitles the owner to an immediate admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, including the Flower Shows, Fêtes and Promenades.
Cases for preserving the Season Tickets may be obtained at 1s. 1d. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.
Applications through the post should be addressed to F. R. SANDFORD, Esq., Secretary, International Exhibition, London, and may be accompanied by Post-office Orders payable to J. J. MAYO, Esq., at the Post-office, Charing Cross. Cheques or country notes will not be received.

Season Tickets may also be obtained at
The Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, W.
South Kensington Museum, W.
The Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
Crystal Palace Ticket Office, 3, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.
Auntie's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly, W.
Miland's Library, 25, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.
Sams' Library, 1, Saint James's-street, S.W.
Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Lette, Son & Co., 8, Royal Exchange, E.C.
Keith, Prosser & Co., 48, Chesham-street, E.C.
J. Mitchell, 31, Bond-street, W.
R. V. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.
W. W. Marshall, 21, Edgware-road, near Marble Arch, W.
Cramer, Beale & Wood, 301, Regent-street, W.
Shaw & Co., 27, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.
J. Roberts, 2, Arabelle-row, Finsbury, S.W.
Thomas Agnew & Sons, Leaden-street, Manchester, and
Liverpool and London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool.
Rice's Library, 123, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.
Folthorpe's Royal Library, North-street, Brighton.
Smith & Son, News Agents, 198, Strand, W.C., and the Book-
shops at the principal Railway Stations.

THE ATHENÆUM FOR GERMANY and EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The sub- scription will be 1s. thaler for three months; 3 thalers for six months; and 6 for twelve. Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, CON- DUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, from 9 till 6. Admission, One Shilling. Half-a-Crown Season Tickets admit at all times to the Exhibition; to the West Gallery, con- taining the entire Collection of Drawings and Sketches by the late A. Welby Pugin; and to all the Lectures. First Lecture, Tuesday, May 6, at 8 P.M. 'On the Transport and Erection of Obelisks and other large Monoliths in Ancient and Modern Times,' by Prof. Donaldson.

JAS. FERGUSON, F.R.A.S., 30, Langham-
place.
JAS. EDMONSTON, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Crown-
court, Old Broad-street.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for Promoting the Knowledge of Art).—The Drawings and Publications of this Society are ON VIEW DAILY, for the Free Inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art. The Society has lately added to the Collection Copies of the Frescoes by Mantegna in the Church of the Eremitano at Padua, and the Masterpiece of Perug- ino at Santa Maria della Pieve. Annual Subscription to the Society, 1l. 1s. Annual Publication for 1862—Seven Chromo-lithographs from Frescoes of the Brancacci Chapel at Florence. For Prospectuses, and List of Works on sale, apply to Mr. F. W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Sec., 34, Old Bond-street, London. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.— Now ready,

A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, from the well-known Fresco by
Andrea del Sarto, of the "MADONNA DEL SACCO," in the
Church of the Annunziata at Florence. Price, 1s. Members, 12s.;
to Strangers, 15s.—Specimens can be seen at the Office of the
Society, 34, Old Bond-street, London.

ILLUMINATIONS and MINIATURE PAINTING.

AN ALPHABET of CAPITAL LETTERS, engraved in outline
from the Choral Books of S. Mark's, and the Duomo, Florence, and
the Piccolomini Library, Siena; with one letter, attributed to Fra
Angelico, coloured in fac-simile. Price, to Members, 1l. 10s.; to
Strangers, 2l.—The Outlines, printed on paper fit for colouring,
separately, to Members, 1s. 6d.; to Strangers, 2s.—The Letter F,
in fac-simile, separately, to Members, 7s. 6d.; to Strangers, 10s.
Published by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY, 34, Old Bond-street, London,
where Specimens can be seen.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN SHOW, 1862.
BATTERSEA PARK, LONDON.
STOCK PRIZE SHEETS and CERTIFICATES will be for-
warded on application.
CAUTION.—LAST DAY of ENTRY, 1st of May.
All Certificates received after that date will be returned to the
Senders.
H. HALL DARE, Secretary.
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

THE SECRETARYSHIP to the BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER of COMMERCE being about to become VACANT by the resignation of Mr. Henry Howell, the Council of the Chamber are desirous of engaging the services of a Gentleman whose previous occupations have given him such an acquaintance with Commercial and Statistical subjects, as shall qualify him for the discharge of the duties of the Secretary, and who may be relied on for Mr. George Dixon, Vice-President, stating terms and qualifi- cations.

TO THE PRESS.—WANTED, for an Esta- blished PROVINCIAL DAILY PAPER of liberal Con- servative principles, AN EDITOR, who combines literary capacity with experience in the work of a Daily Newspaper.—Apply by letter only, with particulars, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Henry Brooks, 3, Raguet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS and EDITORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, 'PARTY-COLOURED PAPERS': a Series of Tales, Sketches and Essays, Grave, Gay and Familiar. By the Author of several Popular Works.—Address, pre-paid, J. M. A., Post-office, 11, Gower-street, North.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS and Others.— It being of great importance to persons engaged in literary pursuits to be able to publish their Works with the utmost des- patch, a GENTLEMAN proficient in Short-hand OFFERS his SERVICES as AMANUENSIS. He would transcribe for the press and revise proofs, and thereby effect a considerable saving of time and of money. The strictest confidence may be relied on. Most unexceptionable references given.—Address D. N. G., Mr. Benson, Stationer, 22, King's-road, Bedford-row, W.C.

A GENTLEWOMAN (Single), well educated and experienced, a good Accountant and of active habits, is DESIROUS of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT of trust and responsibility, either at a PUBLIC INSTITUTION or FAMILY HOTEL. References of the highest respectability will be given.— Address J. C. 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the SUCCE- SSION to a good COLONIAL PRACTICE in a healthy BRITISH COLONY; one in which a Public Appointment might be obtained would be preferred.—Address, in confidence, M. D., care of Messrs. Wm. Eames & Co., 21, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES? ACQUAINT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as ONE at the public at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary purposes of Life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

ARTISTICAL ADVERTISEMENT.
ON the 28th April, and the succeeding days, the undersigned will cause a Public Sale to be held in his House, Bürgerweiss, No. 14, of a COLLECTION of PAINTINGS of the OLDER MASTERS, in connexion with other Valuable Oil-Paintings, by Mr. Oehlschlägel, Auctioneer to the Court of Justice.
 The Catalogue made by the Undersigned can be ordered through any German Bookseller.
 C. F. FÖRSTER, Agent to the Royal Court of Prussia.
 Dresden, March, 1862.

LONDON SOCIETY (Monthly), 1s.
 Richly Illustrated.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXXIV.
 was published on WEDNESDAY LAST.

Contents.
 I. JESSE'S MEMOIRS OF RICHARD III.
 II. CENTRALISATION.
 III. GUERRARD'S CARLOVINGIAN ROMANCES.
 IV. RECENT RESEARCHES ON BUDDHISM.
 V. MODERN DOMESTIC SERVICE.
 VI. MOMMSEN'S ROMAN HISTORY.
 VII. COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.
 VIII. ALISON'S LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR C. STEWART.
 IX. PUBLIC MONUMENTS.
 X. DAVID GRAY.
 XI. CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.
 London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.—No. III.
 APRIL 1, price Half-a-Crown, conducted by JAMES SAMUELSON, contains:—
 THE PHOSPHORESCENCE OF THE SEA. With Plate. By A. DE QUATREFAGES. Translated by the Editor.
 THE SUN AND SOLAR PHENOMENA. With a Coloured Plate. By JAMES BREEN, F.R.S.
 LIGHT AND COLOUR. With a Coloured Plate. By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.
 THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS. With Plate. By W. FAIRBAIRN, C.E. D.C.L., President of the British Association.
 THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO ELECTRO-PLATING. By GEORGE GORE.
 ARTIFICIAL PRECIOUS STONES. By W. S. HOWARVE.
 THE WHITE CLOVER. With Two Plates by Tuffen West. By Mrs. LANKESTER.
 THE HUMAN HEART. By ISAAC ASHE, B.A. T.C.D.
 MISCELLANEA—TRANSLATIONS—REVIEWS.
 QUARTERLY RETROSPECT of every Department of Sci. ences.
 London: Robert Hardwicke, 139, Piccadilly.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics. APRIL, 1862.

Contents.
 Letter to a Young Contributor.
 John Lamar.
 Mountain Pictures.
 Individuality.
 The German Burns.
 The Forester.
 Methods of Study in Natural History.
 The Strasbourg Clock.
 Arthur Hugh Clough.
 What shall we do with them?
 Agnes of Sorrento.
 Exodus.
 Then and Now in the Old Dominion.
 Compensation.
 American Civilization.
 A Message of John Davis in Secret Session.
 Reviews and Literary Notices:—Poems by Aubrey de Vere—
 A Book about Doctors—John Brent.
 Foreign Literature.
 Recent American Publications.
 Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—
 LETTERS, addressed to Miss R. E. from Ladies who have Emigrated to various Colonies, will be found in the
ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
 For APRIL.
 Published for the Company (Limited), at their Office,
 19, Langham-place, W.;
 and by Kent, Paternoster-row.
 Price 1s.

THE DUBLIN QUARTERLY JOURNAL
 OF SCIENCE. Edited by Rev. S. HAUGHTON. No. VI.
 APRIL, 1862, 17 Plates, price 3s. 6d.
 * * * Annual Subscription, 10s. only.
 Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

LADY PALMERSTON.—A PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHY. BY LADY PALMERSTON will appear in 'THE QUEEN,' of April 19. To be followed by the Duchess of Sutherland and other Ladies of Rank. Price 6d. A copy in return for 7 stamps.—346, Strand, W.C.

FASHIONS, PATTERNS, PORTRAITS OF LADIES OF RANK, NOTES ON THE NEWEST DRESSES, LADIES' TRAVELS, A NEW NOVEL, and much other matter and many other Engravings, in 'THE QUEEN,' of April 19, and each succeeding week. Price 6d. A copy for 7 stamps.—346, Strand, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A POPULAR GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, with Plans of the Building, will be published early in May, by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. It will be sold for One Shilling, and will be so compiled as to enable Visitors to see without loss of time all objects of interest, and will give all necessary and interesting information, avoiding useless details and statistics. A few Advertisements will be inserted. For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand, London.

ERNST PAUER'S Newest Composition,
 for 24 stumps.
 'Euryanthe.' Transcription for Piano, price 4s.; post free for 24 stamps.

STEPHEN HELLER—Op. 98, Improvisata
 on Romance by Schumann. Price 6s.; post free for 24 stamps.
FARMER'S PREMIERE Valse Brillante.
 Price 3s. 6d.; post free for 24 stamps.

The above celebrated Works are just published by Farmer & Fawcett, 7, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE EXCHANGE,
 No. 1, price One Shilling. This day.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in THE EXCHANGE, No. 2, should be sent to the Publishers' not later than the day instant.
 Sampson Low, Son & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

WITH THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE of Saturday, March 29, will be presented a Chrono-lithographic plan of Mr. Nesfield's Polychrome Friezes, in the Garden of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, with full instructions for executing such works in the embellishment of geometrical and other gardens. Sent free for 5 stamps.—Office, 41, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CAPTAIN COLES'S IRON-PLATED CUPOLA-SHIPS.—See the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of Saturday next for Seven Varieties of CUPOLA-SHIPS, designed by Captain COLES, and accompanied by Descriptive Notices from his Pen.
 Price 3d.; free by post, 4 stamps.—Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE ONLY CORRECT PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS, and 3 extra Plates gratis, 150 Mantles, Dresses, Children's Dresses, and Cut-out Pattern of "Exhibition Body," in 'LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION,' MAY, price 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d.—G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, W.C.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, Reduced to 3s. 6d.
SKETCHES and TALES OF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS. By ELIZA EDMONDSTON.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published,
THE CHESHIRE PILGRIMS; or, Sketches of Crusading Life in the Thirteenth Century. By FRANCIS M. WILBERHAM, Author of 'For and Against.' Price, cloth boards, 6s.
 London: John Morgan, 10, Paternoster-row. Chester: Hugh Roberts, Eastgate-street.

This day (never before printed), price 1s. complete,
HUNTED TO DEATH; or, Life in Two Hemispheres. A Tale of Love and Adventure.
 London: Ward & Lock, 189, Fleet-street.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.'
 Post 8vo. price 9s.

LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to Fraser's Magazine.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

8vo. 15s.
THE EMOTIONS AND THE WILL. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A., Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London, and Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen.

By the same Author,
THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT.
 8vo. 15s.

ON THE STUDY OF CHARACTER, including an ESTIMATE OF PHRENOLOGY. 8vo. 9s.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, revised, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
 By JOHN STUART MILL.

By the same Author,
CONSIDERATIONS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. Second Edition, 8vo. 9s.

SYSTEM OF LOGIC. Fifth Edition, 2 vols. 25s.
DISSERTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS, Political, Philosophical and Historical. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

ON LIBERTY. Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

THOUGHTS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. Second Edition, with Supplement. 1s. 6d.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, in crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth,
ON DIVISIONS AMONG CHRISTIANS
 VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MYSTERY OF LAW-LESSNESS.
 London: Ward & Lock, 189, Fleet-street.

LAND SURVEYING. 209 Diagrams and Plans. By JOHN QUESTED.
 By the Short and Easy Rules comprised in this volume of 120 pages, aided by the numerous Illustrations, a practical knowledge of the Art of Land Surveying will be readily obtained.
 Price 3s. 6d.; or by post, 4s., for 4 stamps, from Relfe, Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.
 Third Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d. post free, 3s. stamps.
THE EAR IN HEALTH AND DISEASE,
 and on the Prevention of Deafness. By W. HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

Just published, 3rd Edition, price 1s.; post free, 1s. stamps,
ON DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE EAR,
 arising from Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgic Headache.
 London: Renshaw, 366, Strand.

New Edition, complete, illustrated, crown 8vo. 5s.
FAIRY LEGENDS and TRADITIONS of the SOUTH OF IRELAND. By F. CROFTON CROKER. A New and Complete Edition, edited by T. WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. &c., with Original Letters from Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Miss Edgeworth, &c. now first added; and a Memoir of the Author, by his Son, T. DILLON. London: William Tegg, Paternoster-lane, Cheap-side.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. 328 pages,
THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH CONVERSATION GRAMMAR, arranged on an entirely New Plan, with Questions. By CHARLES HENRI SCHNEIDER, French Examiner to the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Also, 8th Edition, price 3s. 6d. 328 pages,
THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH READER: arranged on an entirely New Plan, with a Questionnaire.
 Also, price 3s.

KEY to the EXERCISES contained in the GRAMMAR.
 From Professor Max Müller.

"Dear Sir,—I have had real pleasure in examining your French Grammar. The system you have adopted is well calculated to impress each rule and its application on the mind of the pupil. The book is well arranged, and bears clear traces of being the work of an experienced teacher and a thoughtful mind. Your French Reader forms a useful companion to your Grammar."
 "Yours sincerely,
 MAX MÜLLER."

"C. H. Schneider, Esq.,
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and Bell & Bradfute.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

KERR'S EDITION OF BLACKSTONE.
 Now ready, Third Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected to 1861, 4 vols. 8vo. 63s.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF ENGLAND. Adapted to the Present State of the Law. By ROBERT MALCOLM KERR, LL.D., Judge of the Sheriff Courts of the City of London, and one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court.
 "This edition is, in fact, Blackstone corrected by Kerr. Obviously much of the value of such a work must depend upon the Editor's taste as well as his knowledge. His style should accord with that of his principal. In these respects Mr. Kerr has been successful. It would require a very critical eye to determine the boundaries of the handiwork of either. Of the latter, a considerable portion of the work has been entirely re-written. These also Mr. Kerr has treated with much of the clearness, concision, and elegance that constitute the charm of the great original."
 "We can strongly recommend Mr. Kerr's edition of Blackstone."
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published,
HISTORY of the GREEK REVOLUTION.
 By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s.

Lately published, by the same Author,
GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS. B.C. 146 to A.D. 717. A Historical View of the Condition of the Greek Nation from its Conquest by the Romans until the Extinction of the Roman Power in the East. Second Edition, 16s.

HISTORY of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE.
 A.D. 716 to 1504; and of the Greek Empire of Nicea and Constantinople, A.D. 1204 to 1453. 2 vols. 11. 7s. 6d.

MEDIAEVAL GREECE and TREBIZOND.
 The History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, A.D. 1204 to 1566; and the History of the Empire of Trebizond, A.D. 1204 to 1461. 12s.

GREECE UNDER OTTOMAN and VENETIAN DOMINATION. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 10s. 6d.
 William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

12mo. cloth boards, price 6s.
PRIMEVAL SYMBOLS; or, the ANALOGY of CREATION and NEW-CREATION.
 By WILLIAM FETHERSTON H. Barrister-at-Law, Formerly Scholar, Gold Medalist, Mathematical and Ethical Moderator, Hebrew Prize-man, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c.

Opinions of the Press.
 "The moss-footed pedestal sun-dial in an old-fashioned country-house garden is not more distinct from the French clocks in our jewellers' windows than this book is from the ordinary volumes which teem from the press at this season of the year. We must allow the Author to be a most original thinker. The work is one that may be studied with enjoyment and advantage."
 "Altogether, for ingeniousness in the arguments, and eloquence in their enforcement, a work which will, we are assured, be placed in the foremost rank of lay productions on polemical theology."
 "His pages may be read with advantage by any student of Christian."
 "This is a really beautiful and instructive book. The author is evidently a right-hearted able singularly able man. His work is worthy any dozen of those that reach our table, and will well repay, not light perusal but serious study."
 "The author has the merit of originality in the discussion of a subject that has occupied many gifted minds, particularly during the past twenty or thirty years. There is throughout the volume a keen thought, with many ably-written pages, as must commend it to intelligent minds."
 "The book affords ample evidence of rare ability and learning."

"This is a very curious book, and the time will not be lost that is devoted to its perusal."
 "A series of analogies remarkably interesting and strikingly impressive."
 "We have every confidence in recommending this work to the Christian public."
 "The author does not follow the common track; an accomplished and earnest layman, as he proves himself to be, is well worth a hearing. This we bespeak for him."
 "The work must command a careful hearing. That there is abundant ingenuity, tact and thought, literally terming through these pages, every candid reader will allow. We like the work, and recommend it to the thinking public."
 Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 4, Stationers' Hall-court.

Second Edition, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA. By RICHARD CHEVREUX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES on the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Being the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1859. By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 6s.

TOWN AND COUNTRY SERMONS. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

By the same Author,

NATIONAL SERMONS. 2 vols. Second Edition, 10s.

THE GOOD NEWS of GOD. Third Edition, 6s.

SERMONS for THE TIMES. Third Edition, 2s. 6d.

VILLAGE SERMONS. Sixth Edition, 2s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

A CRITICAL and GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY on ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES. By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

1. GALATIANS. Second Edition, enlarged, 8s. 6d.

2. EPHESIANS. Second Edit enlarged, 8s. 6d.

3. PASTORAL EPISTLES. Second Edition, enlarged, 10s. 6d.

4. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON. Second Edition, 10s. 6d.

5. THESSALONIANS. 7s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

By the same Author,

HOPES AND FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spilster.

HEIR of REDCLIFFE. Thirteenth Edition, 6s.

HEARTSEASE. Seventh Edition, 6s.

DYNEVOR TERRACE. Third Edition, 6s.

DAISY CHAIN. Fourth Edition, 6s.

THE LANCES of LYNWOOD. Second Edition, 3s.

THE LITTLE DUKE. Fourth Edition, 1s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Third Edition, enlarged, 5s.

MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

KEY for TUTORs and STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. KEY for TUTORs and STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. 4s. 6d.

THE OLYMPIACS of DEMOSTHENES. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention. Illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21 A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

"This admirable—we might almost say indispensable—little work comes to us in its fifth edition, enriched with an excellent and most temperate chapter on the Turkish Bath."

Medical Critic.

London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of nearly 1,000 closely-printed pages, and 40 plates, price, coloured, 50s. plain, 35s.

A HISTORY of INFUSORIA, including all the DESMIDACEÆ and DIATOMACEÆ, British and the Foreign. By ANDREW BRITCHARD, Esq. M.R.I.A., Author of the 'Microscopic Cabinet,' &c.

The Fourth Edition, enlarged and revised by J. T. Aldridge, M.R.B.A., Lond.; William Archer, Esq.; John Ralls, M.R.C.S.L.; Professor W. C. Williamson, Esq. F.R.S., and the Author.

This work is devoted to a History—based upon the researches of British and Foreign Naturalists—of each group of organisms comprised by Ehrenberg under the term *Infusoria*, including the Desmidiaceæ, Diatomaceæ, Phytosomata, Rotatoria and Tardigrada. It is followed by a systematic description of the several Families, Genera, and all the known species, recent and fossil. The present edition has been greatly enlarged and is illustrated by nearly 2,000 magnified figures. The New Plates on Diatomaceæ are by Tuffen West, F.R.S.

To the Geologist and Microscopical Observer this work specially addresses itself, as a practical Manual of the present state of our knowledge of the multitude of invisible forms of life, above named, not to be found in any country, or in any one language.

London: Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, in square crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth, POEMS, chiefly translated from the German. By JOHN SHAPLAND STROCK.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

ELLICE: a Tale. By L. N. COMYN.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 1 vol. royal 8vo. with 17 Illustrations in Chromolithography and on Wood, including a Coloured Map, price 15s. cloth.

THEBES, its Tombs and their Treasures. Ancient and Modern; including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis. By A. HENRY RHIND, F.R.S. &c.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In post 8vo. with Portrait of Major Ranken, price 7s. 6d.

CANADA and the CRIMEA; or, Sketches of a Soldier's Life, from the Journals and Correspondence of the late Major RANKEN, R.E. Edited by his Brother, W. BAYNE RANKEN.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE; or, Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody of the English Language, adapted to every form of Tuition. By G. F. GRAHAM, Author of 'English, or the Art of Composition,' and several other approved Elementary School-Books.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. Just published, in square crown 8vo. with Views on Wood of the Weishorn and Matterhorn, price 7s. 6d.

MOUNTAINEERING in 1861: a Vacation Tour. By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S., &c., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Author of 'The Glaciers of the Alps.'
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ALPINE BYWAYS.' Just published, in post 8vo. with 2 Maps by E. Weller, F.R.G.S., and 4 Illustrations in Chromolithography executed by M. and N. Hanhart, price 10s. 6d.

A SUMMER TOUR in the GRISONS, and the ITALIAN VALLEYS of the BERNINA. By Mrs. HENRY FRESHFIELD, Author of 'Alpine Byways.'
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

SIR B. C. BRODIE'S NEW WORK.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, **PSYCHOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, PART II;** being a Series of Essays intended to illustrate some Points in the Physical and Moral History of Man. By SIR BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart., D.C.L. V.F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France, &c.

PART I. ESSAYS in ILLUSTRATION of the INFLUENCE of the PHYSICAL ORGANIZATION on the MENTAL FACULTIES. Third Edition, price 5s.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

ARCHDEACON SANDFORD'S BAMPTON LECTURES. On Thursday next will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo.

THE MISSION and EXTENSION of the CHURCH at HOME, considered in Eight Lectures, preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1861, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury. By JOHN SANDFORD, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW EDITION of WOOD'S ALGEBRA, by LUND. The Sixteenth Edition, in 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth,

WOOD'S ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, for the Use of Students in the University of Cambridge. A New Edition, revised and improved by the Rev. THOMAS LUND, B.D., late Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

LUND'S COMPANION to WOOD'S ALGEBRA. 7s. 6d.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

WORKS by the REV. H. H. HARTÉ, M.R.I.A. F.T.C.D. **LAPLACE'S SYSTEM of the WORLD,** translated from the French, and elucidated with Explanatory Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. price 25s.

POISSON'S TREATISE on MECHANICS, translated from the French, and elucidated with Explanatory Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. price 25s.

Dublin: printed at the University Press, and sold by Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW WORK by SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart. Just published, in 8vo. price 14s. cloth,

ESSAYS on SCIENTIFIC and other subjects contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D. F.R.S. D.C.L. Oxon. &c.; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen.

List of the Essays.
The Progress and Spirit of Physical Science.
Humboldt's Cosmos: Sideral Astronomy.
Human Longevity.
Roman History: Julius Caesar.
Physical Geography of the Sea: Atlantic Ocean.
The Mediterranean Sea.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

WHITE and RIDDLE'S NEW LATIN DICTIONARY.

Now ready, in One large Volume, imperial 8vo. price 42s.

A NEW LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself.

"This volume consists of 2,128 pages; but an inconvenient thickness has been prevented by its being printed on a peculiar paper, made expressly for the work."
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready at all the Libraries, cloth, price 4s. 6d.

AMERICAN DISUNION, CONSTITUTIONAL or UNCONSTITUTIONAL? A Reply to Mr. James Spence upon the Question, 'Is Secession a Constitutional Right?' discussed in his recent Work, 'The American Union.'

By CHARLES ED. RAWLINS, Jun.,
Prince's Park, Liverpool.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly.

Just out, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

GLIMPSES of ANTIQUITY; being a Collection of Metrical Sketches, in the form of Ballads, Lyrics, &c. With main reference to Medieval Times or Classical Subjects.
By GEORGE F. PRESTON.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Annual Subscription, 10s.

ARCHIVES of MEDICINE. No. XI. now ready. Subscription for the Four Numbers (10s.) to be sent to the Editor, King's College, London.
London: John Churchill.

This day is published, 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

RÉSUMÉ de GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE (Mécanisme Fondamental et Principes Essentiels): a Book of Reference and a Guide for the Groundwork of the Study of the French Language. By A. VINCENT, M.A. Paris, French Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh. Birmingham: E. C. Osborne.

Price 2s. 6d. 18mo. cloth,

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL in GERMAN. The Genuine Text, with an English Vocabulary, by TH. MATTHEY.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, in 1 thick vol. (800 pages), 18mo. price 5s.

POEMS on SEVERAL OCCASIONS. By SAMUEL WESLEY, A.M., Jun. A New Edition, including many Pieces never before published. Edited, and illustrated with copious Notes, by the late JAMES NICHOLS. With a Life of the Author, by WILLIAM NICHOLS.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

PROFESSOR STANLEY'S TRAVELS in PALESTINE. Now ready, Sixth Edition, Plans, 8vo. 16s.

SINAI and PALESTINE, in Connection with THEIR HISTORY. By Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church.

Also, Now Ready, Critic, March 29.
THE BIBLE in the HOLY LAND: being EXTRACTS from 'SINAI and PALESTINE.' For the Use of Village Schools, &c. Woodcut, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

III.
LECTURES on the HISTORY of the EASTERN CHURCH. Second Edition, 8vo. 15s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

MEMOIRS of COUNT JOHN ARRIVABENE. Translated from the Original, with Notes and Documents, and Six Original Letters of Silvio Pellico, by COUNT CHARLES ARRIVABENE.

"Count Arrivabene's 'Epoch of my Life' is secure of a permanent place by the side of his friend Pellico's 'Mio Prigione.' Never has banished man told the narrative of his personal wrongs and sufferings with more pathos and dignity."

Athenæum, April 5.
"The volume has several instructive appendices; among others, a copy of Rossetti's famous revolutionary Song on the Neapolitan Constitution of 1820, and some original letters, very affectionately expressed, from Silvio Pellico to Count Arrivabene."

Critic, March 29.
"Count Charles Arrivabene has conferred a favour upon English readers by publishing these Memoirs of his distinguished relative in our language. They relate to a period forty years removed from us, but one of the most important in Italian history. It was the period which Silvio Pellico illustrated by his immortal work."

Daily News, March 31.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

This day (never before published), price 2s.

THE LAST of the INCAS. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, Author of 'Prairie Flower,' &c.

"This entirely original work is complete in itself, and relates to adventures unparalleled in daring, novelty, peril and enterprise. It is equal in intensity to 'The Last of the Mohicans,' but superior to it in interest and variety of incident."
London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 1s.

EPHRAIM MOSELY on the TEETH, and the best Means of Supplying their Deficiencies: Treats on the Natural History of the Mouth and Teeth, and on Artificial Teeth. It also explains his Patent of 1852, and the great value of India-rubber fixtures for Gums and Palates, sustained by Atmospheric Pressure. The recent improvement he has made is also clearly explained, of the application of the newly-discovered Auriferous-Vulcanic base.

Chap. I. The Virtues and Vices of Teeth.
" 2. Mechanism of the Mouth.
" 3. Physiology of the Teeth; their Structure and Development.
" 4. Views of the Ancients in relation to Teeth.
" 5. Patented Invention of Caoutchouc Fixtures for Artificial Teeth, sustained by Atmospheric Pressure.

Published by Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly; and by the Author, 9, Grosvenor-square, Grosvenor-square, W.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY DAVID MASSON,

IS NOW READY, price 7s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth.

VOLS. I. to IV., price 7s. 6d. each, are still to be had.

Will appear in No. XXXI. for MAY,

'WASHINGTON during the WAR; the HOUSES of CONGRESS; PRESIDENT LINCOLN and other POLITICAL CELEBRITIES.'

"BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA."

A NEW STORY IN THE NEW VOLUME OF MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. XXXI. of MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, for MAY, being the First Number of Volume VI., will contain the Beginning of

A NEW STORY:

'VINCENZO, OR SUNKEN ROCKS.'

By JOHN RUFFINI,

Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni,' 'Doctor Antonio,' &c.

ALSO THE CONTINUATION OF

'RAVENSHOE,' by HENRY KINGSLEY.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FIRST FIVE VOLUMES OF MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

DEAN ALFORD. Life's Question: a Poem.
WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. Morley Park: a Poem.

Prof. ANSTED, F.R.S. The Decay and Preservation of Stone.—African Discovery.

EDWIN ARNOLD. Autumn: a Poem.

AUTHOR OF 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' The Age of Gold.—A Hedge Side Poet.—On the Subject of Clothes.—Our Father's Business, &c.

AUTHOR OF 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.' Tom Brown at Oxford.—The Ashen Faggot: a Tale for Christmas.—Anonymous Journalism, &c.

AUTHOR OF 'FIVE YEARS AT AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.' American College Reminiscences.

JOHN SALE BARKER. Italian Unity.

Rev. W. BARNES. Thoughts on Beauty and Art.—The Rise and Progress of Trial by Jury in Britain.

Prof. BLACKIE. Homer and his Translators.

The Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY. Morocco and Northern Africa.—The Suez Canal and M. de Lesseps.

Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA. Indian Cities. Lucknow.—Benares.

The Rev. JOHN CAIRNS, D.D. The late Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh.

The Rev. R. S. C. CHERMSIDE. Self-Help.—The Ghost He didn't See.—A Defence of Mothers-in-Law, &c.

FRANCES POWER COBBE. Workhouse Sketches.—Social Science Congresses and Women's Part in them.

HERBERT COLERIDGE (the late). English Etymology.—On Uninspired Prophecy.

JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE. The late Herbert Coleridge.

CHARLES ALLSTON COLLINS. An English Painter's Tomb.—Poet's Corner; or, an English Writer's Tomb.—Beggars.

J. CORYTON. Accidental Inventions.

The Rev. J. CUNNINGHAM, D.D. On Visions and Dreams.

GEORGE CUPPLES. Loch-Na-Diomhair: The Lake of the Secret.—Kyles-Jock, and the Weird of Wanton Walls.

The Rev. J. LL. DAVIES. The Revivals of 1859.—Metropolitan Distress.

Prof. DE MORGAN. Scientific Hoaxes.

EDWARD DICEY. The Naples Question.—Passaglia.—Phase of the Papal Question, &c.

SYDNEY DOBELL. England to Garibaldi's Legion, &c.

SIR F. H. DOYLE, Bart. The Fusileer's Dog.—The Private of the Buffs.

P. E. DOVE. The Rifle Corps Movement and National Defences.

Dr. FELIX EBERTY. Good and Evil: an Essay.

HENRY FAWCETT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Social and Economical Influence of the New Gold.—Darwin on Species: a Popular Exposition.—On the Present Prospects of Co-operative Societies, &c.

W. E. FORSTER, M.P. Harper's Ferry and old Captain Brown.

RICHARD GARNETT. Shelley in Pall Mall.—Poetry, Prose, and Mr. Patmore.—The Lost Poetry of Sappho.—The Curse of Rome, &c.

ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.G.S. The Raised Branch of Britain; and how Scotland has risen in the World.

The Rev. J. GILMORE. The Ramsgate Life-boat; a Night on the Goodwin Sands, &c.

Dr. GLADSTONE, F.R.S. History of Light-house Illumination.

The Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, Dean of Ely. Annals of an Industrial School.

PERCY GREG. A Chapter in Modern Knight Errantry. Artisan's Saturday Night.

THOMAS HARE. Development of the Wealth of India.—Suggestions for the Improvement of our Representative System.

CECIL HOME. The Brissons.

THOMAS HOOD. The Fair Ophelia, &c.

HERBERT F. HORE. A Slice of Salmon.

KNIGHTLEY HOWMAN. Grains of Corn taken from Legal Mummies.

Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S. Time and Life; Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'

HENRY KINGSLEY. Ravenshoe. — New Books of Sport and Natural History, &c.

Prof. KELLAND. The Law of Bode; Gaps in the Solar System filled up.—The Yard Measure extended to the Stars.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE. The Question of the Age: Is it Peace?—The Future of Europe Foretold in History.

J. M. LUDLOW. Victor Hugo's 'Legend of the Ages.' Pensée Writers: The Hares, Novalis, Joubert.—Spiritualistic Materialism: Michelet's Swiss-French Literature, &c.

FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON. The Crisis of Italian Freedom.—Arctic Enterprise and its Results since 1815.

HENRY LUSHINGTON (the late). William Cobbett: a Rural Ride.

GEORGE MACDONALD. The Shadows: a Poem.

R. MACDONNELL. Venetia and the Peace of Europe.

ARCHIBALD MACLAREN. Systematized Exercise: Expansion and Development of the Chest.—Management of the Nursery.

JOHN MARTINEAU. Volunteering, Past and Present.

Prof. MASSON. The Writings of Louis Napoleon.—The Life and Poetry of Shelley.—The Life and Poetry of Keats.—Mr. Buckle on the Scotch and their History.—Three Vices of Current Literature, &c.

The Rev. F. D. MAURICE. The Revision of the Prayer-Book, and the Act of Uniformity.—Lord Macaulay.—Froude's History.—Baron Bunsen, &c.

R. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P. Requiescat in Pace.

JOHN E. MORGAN, M.A. The Falcon among the Fulmars.

ARTHUR J. MUNBY. By Temple Bar: a Poem.

E. VANSITTART NEALE. Buddha and Buddhism.

The Hon. RODEN NOEL. Song of the Dew.

The Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Sheridan and his Biographers; Books of Gossip.—Royal Deaths: the Princess and the Prince, 1817-61, &c.

E. C. OTTÉ. The Oriental Pearl.

F. T. PALGRAVE. Reading in 1760 and 1860.

COVENTRY PATMORE. The Victories of Love: a Poem.

Captain ROBERT PATON. My Child Passenger.—A Middle Watch Confession.

Prof. POLE, F.R.S. Eclipse Expedition to Spain.—Diamonds, &c.

W. A. PORTER. The Two Budgets of 1860.

The Rev. H. G. ROBINSON, Canon of York. State Education, its Past and Future.—Use of English Literature in Education.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI. Uphill.—Apple-gathering, &c.

NICHOLAS ROWE. Serfdom in Russia.

JOHN RUFFINI, Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c. A Contemporary Hobby.—A Quiet Nook, or Vagaries of an Old Bachelor.

AURELIO SAFFI. Garibaldi and the Sicilian Revolution.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Romæo Church: a Legend.

Prof. SHAIRP. Songs of Scotland before Burns.

HENRY SIDGWICK, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Rank's History of England.—Alexis de Tocqueville, &c.

CORNWALL SIMEON. Stray Notes of Natural History from the Continent, &c.

W. SKEEN. The Last of the Protectionists: a Passage of Parliamentary History.

ALEXANDER SMITH. In a Skye Bothy.—Fair at Keady.—Torquil and Oona.—Hugh Macdonald.

HERBERT SPENCER. The Physiology of Laughter.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. STANLEY. The Ammergau Mystery: a Sacred Drama of 1860.

F. G. STEPHENS. American Humorous Poetry.—Cheap Art, &c.

J. C. TEMPLER. The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, 1860.

ALFRED TENNYSON. Sea Dreams: an Idyll.

Prof. WM. THOMSON. The Age of the Sun's Heat.

G. O. TREVELYAN. Cambridge University Boat in 1860.—A Few Remarks on Mr. Hare's Scheme of Representation.

Rev. C. (TENNYSON) TURNER. Sonnets.

G. S. VENABLES. The Grenvilles; Government by Families.

GEORGE WARING. Victor Amadeus, the First King of Sardinia.

The Rev. W. WHEWELL, D.D. English Hexameters: Mr. Dart's Translation of the Iliad.

Prof. GEORGE WILSON (the late). Paper, Pen and Ink: an Excursion in Technology.—Sleep of the Hyacinth: an Egyptian Poem.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS—SECOND SERIES.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, will be published, in 2 vols. square crown 8vo. with 4 Double Maps and 10 single Maps by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S.; and 51 Illustrations on Wood by EDWARD WHYMPER and GEORGE PEARSON, price 42s. cloth,

A SECOND SERIES OF PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS, CONSISTING OF EXCURSIONS AND EXPLORATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

Edited by EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A. F.R.G.S.,
President of the Club.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Icelandic Travelling.	
1. Travels through Iceland, principally in the Eastern and South-Eastern districts; comprising a Visit to the Vatna Örefa Jökuls, and a Journey thence by way of Berufjörð, Bru, and Herdabreidd, to Myvatn and Krabla	EDWARD THURSTAN HOLLAND, B.A.
CHAPTER II.—The Ober Engadine.	
1. Explorations of the Roseg Glacier	ARTHUR MILMAN, M.A.
2. The Ascent of the Pizzo Bernina	EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A.
CHAPTER III.—The Noric Alps.	
The Ascent of the Gross Glockner	WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D.
CHAPTER IV.—The Chamounix District.	
1. The Passages of the Glacier du Tour and of the Col de Miage	JOHN G. DODSON, M.P.
2. Narrative of the Accident on the slopes of the Col de Miage in July, 1861	THE REV. CHARLES HUDSON, M.A.
CHAPTER V.—The High Level Glacier Route from Chamounix to Zermatt.	
1. The Col d'Argentière from Chamounix to St. Pierre	STEPHEN WINKWORTH.
2. The Col de Sonadon from St. Pierre to Olmonot	FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOMB.
3. The Col de Sonadon from St. Pierre to Chermontane	THE REV. J. F. HARDY, B.D.
4. The Col de Chermontane from Chermontane to Arolla	SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART. M.A.
5. The Col de la Reuse de l'Arolla from Chermontane to Preyarny, with Notes on the Valpelline	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.
6. The Col de Valpelline from Preyarny to Zermatt, with the Ascent of the Tête Blanche	FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOMB.
CHAPTER VI.—The Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of Monte Rosa.	
1. The Ascent of the Breithorn	EDWARD SCHWEITZER.
2. The Col de Lys	WM. MATHEWS, JUN. M.A. F.G.S.
3. The Ascent of the Lyskamm	THE REV. J. F. HARDY, B.D.
4. The Col des Jumeaux and the Twins	WM. MATHEWS, JUN. M.A. F.G.S.
5. The Ascent of the Nord End of Monte Rosa	EDWARD BUXTON.
CHAPTER VII.—The Urner, Bernese, and Valaisian Oberland.	
1. The Ascent of the Schreckhorn	THE REV. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.
2. The Passage of the Eiger Joch	THE REV. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.
3. The Ascent of the Aletschhorn	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.
4. From the Grütli to the Grimsel, including the Ascent of the Thierberg	R. W. ELLIOT FORBES.
CHAPTER VIII.—The Graian Alps.	
1. The Hunting Grounds of Victor Emmanuel	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.
2. The Ascent of the Grivola	JOHN OMSBY.
3. The Alps of the Tarentaise	WM. MATHEWS, M.A. F.G.S.
4. Two Ascents of the Grand Paradis	J. J. COWELL, F.R.G.S.
CHAPTER IX.—The Cottian Alps.	
Monte Viso	WM. MATHEWS, JUN. M.A. F.G.S.
CHAPTER X.—Excursions in Dauphiné.	
1. The Passage of the Col de la Tempe from the Valley of la Bérarde to the Val Louise, and of the Col de l'Echauda from Val Louise to Le Monétier	F. C. NICHOLS, F.S.A.
2. With a Sketch of the Col de la Selle from La Grave to St. Christophe	E. BLACKSTONE, B.C.L. F.R.G.S.
3. The Val de St. Christophe and the Col de Sais	THE REV. T. G. BONNEY, M.A. F.G.S.
4. The Ascent of Mont Pelvoux	EDWARD WHYMPER.
CHAPTER XI.—The Pyrenees.	
The Passage of the Port d'Oo and Ascent of the Pic des Poëles	CHARLES PACKE, JUN. B.A.
CHAPTER XII.—The Glaciers of Norway.	
A Visit to the Jökuls Glacier	THE REV. J. F. HARDY, B.D.
CHAPTER XIII.—Phenomena observed on Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.	
1. Observations on the relative amount of Ozone at different Altitudes	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.
2. Hypsometry	THE REV. G. C. HODGKINSON.
3. An Examination of the Dirt Bands on the Lower Grindelwald Glacier	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.
CHAPTER XIV.—Tables of the Heights of the Principal Peaks and Passes.	
1. The Pyrenean Peaks and Passes	CHARLES PACKE, JUN. B.A.
2. The Alpine Peaks and Passes	F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.

* Indicates New Ascents and Passes.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. (double) South-East part of Iceland. | 5. Monte Viso. | 11. The Pizzo Bernina. |
| 2. (double) The Pyrenees, South of Luchon. | 6. Miage. | 12. (double) The Gross Glockner. |
| 3. (double) The Graian Alps. | 7, 8, 9. The High Level Route. | 13. Alps of Uri. |
| 4. Sketch-Map of Pelvoux. | 10. (double) The Monte Rosa District. | 14. The Bernese Oberland. |

LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Icelandic Travelling. | | |
| 1. Lang Jökull. | 4. Crossing a Torrent. | 7. Örefa Jökull. |
| 2. Interior of the Surtshellir Cavern. | 5. Herdubreid from Krabla. | 8. Raudholt. |
| 3. The Lava Field and Surtshellir Cavern. | 6. Sand Crater. | 9. Örefa Jökull. |
| The Chamounix District. | | |
| 10. Outline Sketch of the Col de Miage. | The Graian Alps. | |
| The High Level Glacier Route from Chamounix to Zermatt. | | |
| 11. Col de Sonadon. | 13. Outline Sketches of the Matterhorn. | 14. Head of the Valpelline. |
| 12. Natural Pillars on the Col de Sonadon. | The Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of Monte Rosa. | |
| 15. The Lyskamm from Gressoney St. Jean. | 16. The Lyskamm from the Gornegrat. | 17. Monte Rosa from the Gornegrat. |
| The Ober Engadine. | | |
| 18. Icele Crevasse on the Bernina. | 19. The Bernina Chain from Boval. | |
| The Noric Alps. | | |
| 20. Summit of the Gross Glockner. | 21. The Gemse spies my hat. | |
| The Urner, Bernese, and Valaisian Oberland. | | |
| 22. Rhone Glacier and Triftenjoch. | 23. Summit of the Thierberg. | 24. The Schreckhorn from the Grindelwald Glacier. |
| The Graian Alps. | | |
| 25. The Ruitor from Aosta. | 26. The Grivola. | 27. The Grand Paradis from the Cramont. |
| The Cottian Alps. | | |
| 28. Monte Viso from the N. | 29. Plan of Monte Viso. | 30. Outline Sketch of the Viso from Turin. |
| 31. The Summit of Monte Voso. | Excursions in Dauphiné. | |
| 32. Col de Sais and Glacier de Condamine. | 33. Pinnacles of Pelvoux from the Glacier Noir. | 34. The Pic du Midi de la Grave. |
| 35. Foot of Glacier Noir. | 36. La Bérarde. | 37. Sketch-Map of Author's route. |
| 38. The Mountains of St. Christophe. | 39. The Pic d'Aleffroid (Pic sans nom) from the Col de Sais. | 40. Mont Pelvoux from La Bérarde. |
| 41. The Port d'Oo, Pyrenees. | 42. The Maladetta from the Antena. | 43. The Grand Pelvoux from Val Louise. |
| 43. The Port d'Oo, Pyrenees. | 44. Cascade near La Grave. | 45. The Buttrass of Pelvoux. |
| 45. The Maladetta from the Antena. | 46. Outline Sketch to show Author's route. | |
| The Pyrenees. | | |
| 47. Port de Venasque and the Pic de Sauvagarde. | | |

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS, 14, Ludgate-hill.

**MR. BENTLEY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS,
NOW READY.**

**LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of
CANTERBURY,**

From the MISSION of AUGUSTINE to the DEATH of HOWLEY.

By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D.,
Dean of Winchester.

Second Edition of Vol. II. Just ready, 18s. Vol. I. now ready, 15s.

THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNNE,'
In 3 vols., entitled

THE CHANNINGS,

Is now ready at all Booksellers' and Libraries throughout the Kingdom.

Vol. I. 7s. 6d.

**The LIFE and LETTERS of
WASHINGTON IRVING,**

(GEOFFREY CRAYON.)

author of 'The Sketch-Book,' 'Broomfield Hall,' 'Tales of a Traveller,' &c.

Edited by his Nephew, PIERRE IRVING.

Mr. Bentley has purchased the English interest in this work, which will be published in England in advance. [Ready.]

THE TWO CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF

**The LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE
of LORD AUCKLAND.**

Edited by The LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

"We have touched on a few out of the many subjects treated in these volumes, but the full measure will be warrant of the fairness of our sample. It is a measure running over—with room for the Irish Rebellion, epigrams, and smart sayings from George Rose, and short illustrations of life as it then was—the vices, virtues, wisdom, folly, sorrows and triumphs, the fears and the exultation of our English Commonwealth in particular, from the throne to the homes of the people."—*Athenæum*.

**SIRENIA; or, Recollections of a
Past Existence.**

"This is a very remarkable book, both for the vigour of its conception and the great dramatic power with which it is worked out. Considered as a Romance, the boldness of its machinery almost transcends that of Sir R. Lytton's 'Strange Story.'"
—*Saturday Review*.

A Fourth Edition of EAST LYNNE,

By Mrs. H. WOOD, in 3 vols.

Is now ready at all Booksellers' and Libraries throughout the Kingdom.

"In our opinion 'East Lynne' is the best novel of the season. It is round by all readers highly entertaining. Its plot retains us in the proper mood of suspense, and its characters have a hold on our sympathies..... 'East Lynne' is a first-rate story."—*Times*.

**A Fourth Edition of Mr. SPENCE'S
AMERICAN UNION,
THOROUGHLY REVISED,**

Is now ready at all Booksellers' and Libraries throughout the Kingdom.

"We cannot call to mind any book upon the American civil war that has passed in this country beyond its first edition, with the single exception of this very admirable work. The book has been a public benefit."—*Examiner*.

**The HISTORY of ROME, from the
Earliest Time to the Period of
its Decline.**

By Dr. THEODOR MOMMSEN.

Translated, with the Author's sanction, and Additions, by The Rev. WILLIAM F. DICKSON.
With a Military Map of Italy; and an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ.
Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo. 18s.

**ANECDOTE LIVES of WITS and
HUMORISTS.**

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

Including:—Swift—Steele—Sheridan—Ponson—Foote—Goldsmith—The Two Colmans—Rev. Sydney Smith—Theodore Hook. In 3 handsome vols. with Portraits, 18s.

"The cream of a dozen interesting biographies."—*Saturday Review*.

"Executed in Mr. Timbs's best manner."—*Daily News*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.**

The LIFE of EDWARD IRVING,

Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by HIS JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s. bound.

The CHURCH and the CHURCHES;

or, The PAPACY and the TEMPORAL POWER. By Dr. DOLLINGER. Translated, with the Author's permission, by WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CALE. 8vo. 16s. bound.

"This volume is the most important contribution to the Roman question, and will long remain the greatest authority upon it. No champion has hitherto appeared who could give the same impartial consideration to the two sides of the case; no one who could pretend to unite perfect knowledge of the history of the Papacy with regard for political considerations and the art of government. To theologians, the masterly review of all the existing churches and sects as they bear upon the spiritual power must be of immeasurable value. The history of the temporal power is full of interest."—*Athenæum*.

The PRIVATE DIARY of RICH-

ARD, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d.

"A very amusing chronicle. That it will be read with curiosity we cannot doubt."—*Athenæum*.

"This Diary has intrinsic interest, apart from the taste and intelligence of the writer. It abounds in anecdote."—*Examiner*.

DOWN SOUTH; or, an Englishman's

EXPERIENCE at the SEAT of WAR in AMERICA. By S. PHILLIPS DAY, Esq., Special Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

"Down South' will be read with avidity. Mr. Day's sketches of the leading men of the South are interesting. We have a graphic description of Bishop and General Folk, and equally interesting portraits of Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Stephens, Hunter, Howell, Cobb, and other celebrated 'rebels.'"
—*Press*.

RECREATIONS of a SPORTSMAN.

By LORD WILLIAM LENNOX. 2 vols. with Illustrations.

"A highly-amusing and very instructive work. It must take its place in the library of every English gentleman."—*Sporting Rev.*

RED, WHITE and BLUE; Sketches

of Military Life. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS.' 3 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. 6d.

"This book is a welcome dish, well served, pleasantly spiced with anecdote, and very wholesome."—*Examiner*.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH. 2 vols. 21s.

"A very good book. It will obtain not only a popular success, but also a permanent place in the library."—*Sporting Rev.*

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. 2 vols. Portrait, 21s.

"A biography of the beautiful and unhappy Queen more satisfactory than any we have yet met with."—*Daily News*.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By

MISS BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 v. 21s.

"A good specimen of what travels should be—intelligent, unaffected, and giving exact impressions."—*Athenæum*.

ADELE. By Julia Kavanagh. Illus-

trated by JOHN GILBERT. Price 5s. bound, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.

SATURDAY STERNE. By J. E.

READE. 3 vols.

OWEN: a Waif. By the Author of

'HIGH CHURCH' and 'NO CHURCH.' 3 v. [Next week.]

CAN WRONG BE RIGHT? By

Mrs. S. C. HALL. 3 vols.

"This story is completely successful. It is original in design and consistent in execution. The plot is absolutely new, and is attractive by its inconsistency. Mrs. Hall lays bare the workings of the heart with masterly touches."—*Post*.

The WHITE ROSE of CHAYLEIGH.

"A novel of strong healthy purpose, clear thought and great descriptive power."—*Spectator*.

"A clever novel, in which there are some excellent studies of character. The tone of the whole story is very genial, and the writing excellent."—*Examiner*.

PASSAGES in the LIFE of a FAST

YOUNG LADY. By Mrs. GREY. 3 vols.

"A Fast Young Lady' is a capital subject for a fiction. The moral of Mrs. Grey's novel is pure, correct and true."—*Post*.

The LAST of the MORTIMERs. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.

WHICH DOES SHE LOVE? By

COLBURN MAYNE, Esq. 3 vols.

"There is much to be liked in 'Which Does She Love?' The plot is interesting, and many of the characters are lovable and well depicted."—*Athenæum*.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By

SCRUTATOR. 3 vols.

**SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

AGNES of SORRENTO. By Harriet

BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' &c. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Ready.]

*. This Work is Copyright.

LIFE in the FORESTS of the FAR

EAST. By SPENSER ST. JOHN, F.R.G.S. F.E.S. Illustrated with 16 Coloured and Tinted Lithographs and 3 Maps. 2 vols. demy 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

REMINISCENCES of CAPTAIN

GRONOW, formerly of the Grenadier Guards; being Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court and the Clubs, at the Close of the War with France. With Illustrations. 1 vol. post 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

Second Edition, in a few days,

THE SOUL'S EXODUS and PIL-

GRIMAGE. By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, Author of 'The Divine Life in Man.' Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

NEW ZEALAND and the WAR.

By WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq., Author of 'New Zealand and its Colonization.' Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [Ready.]

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION, and

its INFLUENCE on the CHARACTER and HAPPINESS of WOMEN. By EMILY A. E. SHIRREEF. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [Just ready.]

The GOSPEL in the MIRACLES of

CHRIST. By the Rev. RICHARD TRAVERS SMITH, M.A., Chaplain of St. Stephen's, Dublin. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [Ready.]

COTTON: an Account of its Culture

in the Bombay Presidency. Prepared from Government Records and other Authentic Sources, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By WALTER CASSELS. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH

HUNT. Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photographic Portrait. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 24s. cloth.

FLOWERS for ORNAMENT and

DECORATION, and HOW to ARRANGE THEM. Uniform with, and by the Author of 'In-door Plants, and How to Grow Them,' and 'Song-Birds, and How to Keep Them,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. with Coloured Frontispiece, price 2s. 6d. cloth gilt.

NEW NOVEL.

The COTTON LORD. By Herbert

GLYN. 2 vols. post 8vo.

NEW NOVEL.

CARR of CARRLYON. By Hamilton

AIDÉ, Author of 'Rita,' 'Confidences,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS.

From Ciullo D'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100, 1200, 1300). In the Original Metres. Together with Dante's 'Vita Nuova.' Translated by D. G. ROSSETTI. Part I.—Poets chiefly before Dante. Part II.—Dante and his Circle. Post 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH

SISTER of MERCY. By MARGARET GOODMAN. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

LITERATURE

Memoir of Charles Gordon Lennox, Fifth Duke of Richmond. With a Portrait. (Chapman & Hall.)

HAD the fifth Duke of Richmond been a sun, no more faithful satellite could have revolved about him than the compiler of this anonymous biography. But suns would be tired of satellites if all were equally feeble in their reflecting capacities. Since the writer chooses to conceal his name, we have no right to ask for or to guess at it. But he runs a risk of being mistaken for His Grace's butler, hairdresser or nursery-maid. The one sin he has avoided is that of a plunge among the heralds to bring up a burnished history of the Gordons and Lennoxes from times unremembered. Even this, however, is atoned for by a ponderous Appendix, in which the names of Aykfrith, Eckfrida, Arkyll and Robert Montait of Rusky, "in wavering morris move," until Gordon Castle becomes a very vision of the sword-girt, ruffled and powdered past. Our own particular author, in composing a great epitaph for the fifth Duke, contents himself with starting at the fourth. He has, he tells us, to commemorate the life of "a great and good man." Good, no doubt, Charles Gordon Lennox was; but to be "great" in England and the nineteenth century is not given to every ex-aide-de-camp and gentleman farmer. It is rendering an ill service to the name of such a man to call him brilliant, because brilliancy was the very attribute "conspicuous by its absence," and never pretended to by the late Duke of Richmond. Throughout the volume, indeed, we find the silliest panegyrics heaped up by perhaps the most injudicious hand that ever attempted a memoir.

The fourth Duke of Richmond was doubly celebrated. He fought a duel with a prince of the blood, and he died of hydrophobia. It is fair to add, that he was a brave man, of unblemished character. His death was a melancholy one. It happened long after the wound had been apparently healed. The Duke was dining in a tent, pitched in a Canadian clearing, when he said, "I don't know how it is, but I cannot relish my wine as usual; and I feel that if I were a dog I should be shot as a mad one." Whereupon a learned doctor moralized in a narrative of travels upon the incident of a Scotchman and "a Plantagenet dying in a hovel in a Canadian wild." But the Duke was neither a Plantagenet nor a Scotchman. Then came the fifth Duke, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, Baron of Settrington, Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darney, Baron Methuen, and Duke of Aubigny, who bore the pall at the funerals of George the Fourth and William the Fourth, and carried the dove and sceptre at the coronations of William the Fourth and Victoria,—who inherited Goodwood, Halmaker and West Hamptnett,—and who was born in Whitehall Gardens in 1791. While very young he went to Mr. Howe's school at Chiswick; thence to Westminster, where he knew Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, and where, if this present biographer be credited, he speedily did things which might not have been expected of a young gentleman destined to wear the golden strawberry-leaves. For example, he "was ever ready to engage in a game of cricket or hockey, in which he was tolerably proficient. Occasionally, too, "he would take an oar in the cutter, or pull in one of Roberts's wherries up to the Red House." Still he "was neither a hard batter nor swift bowler." Westminster boys, however, may really thank the Duke for

having, as Lord March, made a decided and successful stand against the fagging system, then at its worst. But the compiler of his "life" is not satisfied with what he did; he must talk about what he might have done. Under certain circumstances, "he would in all probability have become a distinguished scholar": like the burlesque hero, who wondered why he was not somebody else. It is candid to admit, though we may be amused by the way in which the admission is put, that "he never ranked among the first flight in oratory." Well, Lord March passed through the ordinary routine of a public school, and his biographer is puzzled how to decorate it. "His studies seem to have been of a higher class than works of fiction, for we find in Larpen's private journal how, in 1812, he borrowed two volumes of Goldsmith's works from the Earl of March," and very proud he was to say it too. But it is refreshing in an exclusive age to be introduced, even by an anonymous page, into the private society of a peer. "Let us see," says the innocent Boswell of a harmless hero, "how a day at Goodwood might be occupied"; and then he expatiates, as if delighting in the reminiscences of a festival feudality, upon the duties, the joys, the solemnities, the gaieties, the urbanities and the hard labour of morning, noon and evening at the palatial Sussex mansion. How touching the picture—how impressive the patient toil of the burdened duke!—

"Upon the arrival of the morning's post there were letters to be run through and answered—the papers to read—and breakfast to be got over. Then came audiences to tenants, neighbouring farmers, labourers, and objects of charity. Then came a drive or ride to Chichester, to attend the bench of magistrates; a public meeting at the corn-exchange, or the market, followed by a stroll to the farm, the paddock, the garden, or the stables, or, mayhap, a visit to the flock, and a chat with the old steward. Toward midday, and through the afternoon, the gentry and clergy would call to pay their respects, and possibly ask for some slight piece of patronage—a Government clerkship, or even a private secretaryship. Else, it might be a pressing solicitation to be appointed house or land steward, or even organist to the parish church, or schoolmaster to the union. More painful still it would be to refuse, when men, who did not possess the proper qualifications, requested his Grace's kind intercession to get them gazetted as deputy-lieutenants, or appointed magistrates. But this was far from being all; shoals of applications would flock in in addition. A country manager would write asking for a bespeak, and the accompanying support; a distressed musician implore support; or some itinerant lecturer propose to give readings, with his Grace in the chair. Such things were known at Goodwood as a conjurer coolly asking leave to have a curtain thrown across the grand hall or drawing-room, and give an entertainment in natural magic, unequalled in its way. It is impossible to do more than allude to the heaps of letters from retired butlers requesting assistance in procuring a licence, and the host of individuals, rich and poor, great and small, all anxious to assist their distant cousins, their dependents, worn-out servants, pensioners, hangers-on, and—themselves. It often occurred that when only a family party was assembled at Goodwood, the Duke was compelled to devote the hours between dinner and tea-time to answering letters and perusing correspondence connected with the affairs of his regiment."

It is satisfactory, after this, to learn that Charles Gordon Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond, could drink hot negus and whisky toddy. "But from this point we must put away childish things," interposes the biographer, "for our hero is about to learn the grim realities of war." In other words, he entered the 13th Light Dragoons, and went to Portugal. "It was a tre-

mendous farewell, for he had to say good-bye to no less than thirteen brothers and sisters." Wellington received him heartily, gave him at once a staff appointment, and initiated him into the mysteries of a battle on the red heights of Busaco. The military career of the Duke was not splendid, but it was especially meritorious, though we can scarcely see the point of the following "anecdote" in illustration:—

"Gurwood tells us a good story about Lord March. He says that when he, as victor, was about to return the Governor—who was very much cast down—his sword, the Prince of Orange or Lord March plucked him by the sleeve, and the latter whispered 'Don't be such a fool.'"

There are several original passages from the letters of Wellington to the fourth Duke of Richmond, some of which are characteristic. This, incidentally:—

"I was at the family seat of the Villa Viçosa (the family seat of the Dukes of Braganza), some days ago, and I shot with ball ten head of deer in three days. The park in which they were is immense, and I dare say did not contain less than five thousand head, many of them red deer. This is pretty good sport."

There is no authority given for the story of Wellington's tenderness when his young aide-de-camp was dangerously wounded; but we may accept it as "a tradition in the family":—

"For a second Wellington leaned against the mantelpiece, suffering from the most poignant grief. Suddenly Lord March awoke, and recognising his Chief, faintly expressed a hope that he had been successful on the previous day. 'I've given them a good licking,' the great man replied, 'and I shall follow it up.' The exhausted youth then turned to doze again; and as the Duke quitted the room, tears slowly trickled down his cheek, at the thought that he had taken a last farewell of the son of one of his dearest and oldest friends."

A good deal of bookmaking, and a greater amount of twaddle, help the biographer on to another trifle, hitherto unconsidered, anent the Prince of Orange, who was with Lord March on Wellington's staff:—

"Owing to his slowness of person, the Prince had received the sobriquet of 'Slender Billy'; and upon one occasion, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, not being aware of his presence, asked at the dinner-table: 'What has become of Slender Billy, to-day?'

'Here I am, Fitzroy, and shall be happy to drink a glass of wine with you.' Another ludicrous circumstance arose from a slight baldness the Prince had, even as a young man, and which he attempted to conceal, by having his back hair carefully combed, and brought over the bald spot. One day, Fremantle, in allusion to this, remarked: 'You see, his Royal Highness makes the after-guard do main-top duty.' 'A well-stored barn requires a thatch,' the Prince promptly replied. Fremantle, who was unaware of his presence, coloured up, and began stammering an apology, when his brother aide-de-camp set him quite at his ease by the friendly manner in which he exclaimed, 'Jack! I'll pay you off some day.'"

At the peace, Lord March retired from the army, with an excellent soldierly reputation, and acted upon Johnson's axiom that "matrimony has many pains, but celibacy no pleasures." He married Caroline, eldest daughter of Lord Anglesey. This event literally convulses the biographer, who, after vain efforts to say all he means, rifles Shakspeare:—

Why, if the Gods should play some heavenly match,
And on the wager lay two earthly women,
And (Richmond) one, there must be something else
Pawnd with the other; for the poor rude world
Hath not her fellow.

There is a most formidable account—a caution, as the Americans say, to the newspaper reporters—of the rejoicings which took place when Lord March obliged his contemporaries by coming of age.

It is our duty to inform all whom it may con-

cern that Goodwood is a paradise, inhabited by angelic presences, "like lilies in bloom"; though some people might object to the eternal topic of bull-calves, black pigs, small sows and "the original Cotswolds." Of course, the biographer is a Tory—that is, he is "ditto" to the late Duke of Richmond. But his narrative of the Peer's public life calls for little notice. It is desultory, eulogistic and incoherent. Moreover, it is inexpressibly dull. Occasionally, however, an amusing absurdity lights up this literary cenotaph. Referring to a Report of Lord George Bentinck's Committee on the West Indies, we are told "Lord George triumphed":

"He did so at a heavy sacrifice. His ambition had been for years to win the Derby; but, in order to devote his whole energies to the political career he so suddenly embraced, he had parted with his racing stud. His horse, Surplice, won the Derby, or, as Disraeli called it, so graphically, the 'Blue ribbon of the turf.' But he recovered from his disappointment the following day, when his casting vote carried Sir Thomas Birch's resolution for a 10s. differential duty."

What may this mean? If he had sold Surplice, it was no longer his horse; if he had not, where was the disappointment? Surely, even the biographer of a fifth Duke might pay some respect to his readers. But the narrative is sometimes, as very young people say, nice. Here is a nice bit about a banquet:—

"A very large number wore military and naval uniforms, and the flashing of gold and silver lace, the glare of bright scarlet, contrasted with the blue of the navy, cavalry and artillery, and set off by a crowd of black coats, the well-chiselled old heads, surmounted by sparse white hair, and decked with blanched mustachios, visible along the table, the sight now and then of a coat-sleeve looped up neatly to the breast button, or of the leg of a pantaloen dangling carelessly without a leg to fill it, the mark of a grim scar on some ancient face, all under the mellow hue of the wax lights, filled the eye with a very stirring picture."

Concerning the Duke and the turf, we welcome the information, such as it is, which this volume supplies:—

"The Duke of Richmond, though a patron of the turf, was never a gambler. Although for many years he kept race-horses, and through his exertions brought the meeting at Goodwood from a state of insignificance to one of grandeur, he never gambled on the turf; the odds to five or ten pounds, when he had an animal in for a large sweepstakes, such as the Epsom, Derby, Oaks, or the Drawing-room on his own domain, formed the amount of his betting."

The Duke held liberal opinions on the subject of the game laws. Speaking in Parliament:

"The Duke of Richmond said that he was of opinion that hares did a great deal of harm. After all, this bill would only allow a man to do what he liked with his own; for hares, when they were on a farmer's land, were his own property. For his own part, he thought a farmer ought to have the power of killing all kinds of game when they were on his land. He thought a farmer ought to have the power of killing pheasants whenever he saw them on his land."

Now comes a chapter on Goodwood in the Race week:—

"Were a list published of all the guests who have visited the Duke of Richmond given here, it would occupy too much of our space; but among the printed records we notice the names of the King of Holland, once the Duke's brother-in-law, the Duke of York, the Duke of Nemours, and nearly the entire Peerage."

Superb, to begin with. But it gets delicious:—

"It was a cheery sight on a beautiful clear summer's day, the sun intensely hot, the breeze from the ocean freshening the air, to enter the Park and drive up to the house. From fifty to a hundred horses in training might be seen walking or cantering on the green velvety sward. Under

the shade of the old ancestral trees, in front of the mansion, the Duchess was waiting to welcome her guests with that sunny smile and warmth of manner peculiar to this beautiful scion of the Paget family. Under the marquise, which was always erected on these occasions, the merry laugh of the owner might be heard, now conversing with his old friend the Admiral (Rous), or listening to one of the brilliant sallies of repartee from his parliamentary colleague, Lord Derby—expatiating upon the merits of his stud with General Peel, of his flock of Southdowns with Lord Strafford—now enjoying the sayings of that best of company, George Payne—listening to some fun that his brother Lord William had got up—good-humouredly bearing the sly hits that were thrown at him on the subject of Protection, some wicked wag, of course a relative, having, at the breakfast-table, pinned a label on a huge loaf, 'free trade,' and on the most diminutive roll one of 'protection.' Then, as the carriages arrived, the Duke, with the utmost cordiality, and an absence of all formal ceremony, would welcome those invited to enjoy the hospitalities of the week."

The following is more romantic:—

"We may be allowed to interpolate a curious anecdote relating to the late Duke of York's visit to Goodwood. His Royal Highness, anxious to see the house, was shown over the libraries and drawing-room, and picture gallery, by one of the Duke of Richmond's brothers. A small room that opened into the library was the one in which the Duke transacted his business; and his guns, swords and pistols were deposited in a glass case. The Royal visitor looked carefully at all, and, after noticing some of the firearms, his attention was attracted by a pair of duelling pistols. He looked at them, made some remarks about their maker, and added that he did not think they had been used. Lord William turned the conversation, for he was well aware, through having often borrowed them from his father to practise with in Canada, that they were the very pistols used in the memorable duel with the Duke of Richmond, in which a curl of his Royal Highness's hair was hit."

Then we have an enticing picture, quite good enough for the feeblest of fashionable journals:

"The Duke during the race-week generally got down by half-past eight, breakfasted alone or with a chosen friend at nine, and would devote an hour, before going to the races, to showing his flock to some brother agriculturist. In the meanwhile his guests dropped into the breakfast-room at intervals, or whiled away the time before the beginning of the races in the tent, on the lawn, or the seats under the colonnade, which was always a favourite lounge. As twelve o'clock strikes, a close carriage and four, the postillions in red and white striped jackets, the footmen in rich white and red liveries, turned up with silver and turned down with yellow, an open landau and pair, a brougham, a phaeton, a break with post-horses, are at the door, with a few ponies and horses for those who like a canter over the downs—and there might be seen a phalanx of beauty and fashion. The well-bred Chesterfield mounts his phaeton, and takes by his side the gallant James Macdonald, whose Crimean deeds have rendered him truly popular. The Duke, accompanied by his brother-in-law Anglesey, or Admiral Rous, who may sing 'All in the Downs the fleet are met,' applying Dibdin's nautical song to the racers on the South-downs, wend their way to the course on horseback; while the brave Duke of Cambridge, the enlightened Duke of Bedford, and the gallant Eglington—both now, alas! no more; the brilliant Derby, the unassuming Exeter, the well-informed Hartington, the popular Strafford, the sensible Peel, the agreeable Canterbury, the North Briton Glasgow, the lively animated George Payne, the Duke's brothers George, William and Arthur, his Grace's sons Henry, Alexander and George, attend to the ladies, the gallant Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Princess, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, following in a neat open carriage."

Since we have nothing to do but follow the biographer, a passage of beautiful propriety involving an anecdote must be quoted:—

"To show the tact, good temper and noble bearing the Duke displayed, we will briefly refer to an occurrence that took place a few years back, during a race-meeting at Goodwood. A distinguished *artiste*, now no more, who had, or fancied that she had, some cause of aggrievance against a nobleman, whom she supposed to be one of the guests, and who was anxious to see him on the subject, drove up to the door, alighted from her carriage, and, finding the front entrance open, which had been purposely left so through the heat of a July day, entered the hall. A door to the right opened into the drawing-room, where among other distinguished ladies was the Duchesse de Nemours; while another on the left led to the passages and other apartments. Fortunately the strange lady went to the left, or the cream of English society would have been somewhat surprised by the apparition of a visitor in a morning dress. As it was, she passed on unobserved, until she met a servant, who politely inquired her business. The reply, in an agitated manner, was to the effect that she desired to speak with Lord ——. This was communicated to the Duke by the footman, who supposed that the lady must be out of her senses. The Duke did not lose a moment in joining the strange lady, and pointed out, in the most gentle, kind and sensible manner, the breach of decorum of which she had been guilty, promised to communicate her wishes, and, soothing her perturbed spirit, convinced her of the propriety of returning home, sleeping the matter over, and thinking calmly and dispassionately about it in the morning. By this solid and temperate advice, the affair passed over with scarce a comment, the carriage was called up, and the *artiste* drove off, a happier and probably a wiser woman than when she arrived. No one but a man conscious of the rectitude of his conduct and his moral purity could have risked such an interview, which, we consider, reflects considerable credit on his Grace."

Nor can this be resisted, for it is the perfection of the inane:—

"To return to Lord George. Upon one occasion, when canvassing at King's Lynn, in company with his colleague Lord William Lennox, at a moment when the former noble Lord had offended some of the extreme Radical party by voting for Lord Chandos's motion during the progress of the Reform Bill, he was shown into the lion's den of a somewhat gruff elector, who had only recently enjoyed his privilege as a voter. Lord George was all politeness; and presenting his electioneering card, asked him for the honour of his support. The independent Liberal put on a smile, and in the pleasantest manner imaginable said—'Good morning, my lord; has your lordship been at Newmarket lately?' The candidate smiled. 'You're very fond of a race,' continued the other. 'Very,' responded the scion of the House of Portland. 'I wish to ask you a question, my lord,—a racing question.' The noble turfite gave one of his most willing looks, and replied that he should be very happy to give all the information he could upon the subject. 'Now my lord,' proceeded the inquirer, in a rather dry and solemn tone, 'if a horse, however thoroughbred and good he may be in other respects, is given to swerving or bolting from the course, what should you think of him?' 'Perfectly useless—not worth training.' 'You've said it,' responded the other, with a demoniac laugh. 'I quite agree with your lordship. As Nathan said to David, "thou art the man." How came you not to run straight on the Reform Bill?' To describe Lord George's look would be impossible; his brilliant eye sparkled with anger, his thoughtful brow was moist with perspiration, his handsome face became pallid as marble, his well-formed lips curled with scorn, his symmetrical frame shook with suppressed passion. Drawing himself up in a towering position, as if about to attack his assailant, he by a sudden effort conquered his rage, and bowing calmly but with dignity, said—'I did not come here to be insulted.' So great was the effect produced by these few words, that the elector—who, although rough in his exterior, was warm at heart—regretted the offensive words he had uttered, wrote an apology, and became one of Lord George's steadiest supporters."

The reader, we fancy, has had enough. What does he think of these selections from a solemn biography? There is nothing better left in the volume—nothing, indeed, so good.

On the True Remedies for the Evils which affect the Transfer of Land. A Paper read before the Juridical Society, by Joshua Williams, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Sweet.)

SOME years ago Mr. Williams addressed a letter to John Bull, Esq. upon Law Reform. Although the letter was written in the free-and-easy style which is supposed to command the attention of Mr. Bull, that gentleman did not take much notice of it. Grown wiser by experience, the author now addresses himself to a legal Society, and is, therefore, enabled to drop to some extent that forced tone of jocularity which, to our minds, imparted an additional heaviness to his subject, thereby giving "its sum of more to that which hath too much."

The first thing which we look for in a paper on the transfer of land is a discussion of the scheme of reform which has been brought forward by the Lord Chancellor; but we look in vain. Mr. Williams gives us to understand that he has paid the greatest attention to the subject of the registry of titles, and that he knows all about it; but on the present occasion he contents himself with asserting that a general registry of titles is impossible, and that even a partial registry will be found impracticable. The opinions of Mr. Williams upon this subject may, we are informed, be found in a pamphlet which he wrote in opposition to the scheme of Sir Hugh Cairns in 1857, at the request of a Committee of country solicitors, and which he, with a professional meekness which his general style would not lead us to expect, allowed the Committee of country solicitors to settle before it was published. But, although the Chancellor's plan is not here discussed, and we are told it may be worked concurrently with the present one, we cannot but take this pamphlet as an indirect mode of opposing that measure. Every great change in the law is, to a certain extent, an experiment, and we are not likely to embark in two great experiments at the same time. In law, as in other matters, the age of straightforward Toryism is gone. The *laudatores temporis acti* are no more. The opposition admits the evil and suggests a different remedy, which "puzzles the will" of the Legislature and leads to the rejection or postponement of the obnoxious measure.

The principal remedies proposed by Mr. Williams are three in number. The first is an entire change in the mode of payment for law business. The present mode of payment has a direct tendency to banish good English from the law; conciseness with short commons on the one side, and diffuseness and tautology with plenty on the other, going hand-in-hand in the lawyer's mind. And this connexion of ideas is forced upon the lawyer at a time when, even without such artificial incentives, we all run more or less to circumlocution. Who, for instance, has not heard sermons which appeared to have been framed under a system of payment by the folio? But while all admit the evil, it is not easy to suggest the remedy. In the letter to John Bull, Mr. Williams did not state what system of payment he would substitute for the present one; but he has now made up his mind in favour of payment upon the *ad valorem* principle. This principle has the advantage of certainty, which, no doubt, is of importance. But then it is entirely unreasonable; for every professional

man knows that the small cases, where expense is an object, give more trouble to the lawyer than the larger ones, where the expense of getting the concurrence of parties, &c. is of no moment. Moreover, we cannot see how this principle can be universally carried out; for law matters are not like transfers of stock, where a sum of money or of stock is always the basis of the transaction. In many law proceedings no money passes, and in these cases some other system of payment must still be resorted to. Mr. Williams does not go into these matters of detail. His only argument in favour of the *ad valorem* payment is, that it is in operation in Scotland, and that the Scots are a very canny people, and we may safely follow them. We doubt whether the Scot can boast of his system of conveyancing. The Scottish deeds which we have seen have been marvellously lengthy and unintelligible, and we believe their system of transfer of land is, on the whole, more expensive than our own,—so that if this is the effect of *ad valorem* payment, we are better without it. The system we have always advocated is analogous to the "medicine and attendance" charge of the apothecary. Let the attorney charge a sum for the labour done, and if a question arises, let a properly qualified master decide whether this is fairly charged, or how much the sum should be reduced.

Another important change here advocated is the printing of all deeds bookwise; and the author proposes that, instead of an abstract of the title, these printed deeds should be laid before counsel for his opinion. There can be little doubt as to the advantage of the deeds being printed in this form, and it is strongly recommended in the late speech of the Lord Chancellor. If, however, the whole deeds were thus laid before counsel, we apprehend that the expense of the perusal must be increased.

The third important alteration advised by Mr. Williams is a general registry of deeds in local registries, a registry being, in general, confined to a county. This suggestion has been so frequently discussed, that the arguments for and against it are familiar to all persons who interest themselves in Law Reform. We know, however, that the registries in Middlesex and Yorkshire have not decreased the expenses of conveyancing in those counties, nor added anything to the value of land there. The author does not bring forward any new argument on this point, or state the old ones with any great force.

The alterations of the law itself, proposed in this pamphlet, are admitted by the author to be not inconsiderable, and they certainly are not. He would abolish the whole law of inheritance so far as it relates to legal estates in fee simple, making the fee vest in the executor or administrator, who is to hold it in trust for the payment of debts, and then for the devisee or heir-at-law. He would entirely abolish the present system of mortgages and all long terms of years. He would materially alter the law as it affects leasehold, totally repeal the Statute of Uses, and abolish the present mode of conveyance by married women.

The author is encouraged in making this general onslaught upon the law by the facts which he complacently states, that some suggestions made by him in the year 1854 to the Commissioners on registration of title, have been adopted. We think he is misled by what he conceives to be his success on that occasion. The evils were patent, the remedies most apparent. We do not know whether they were suggested expressly to the Commissioners by other persons, but they certainly had occurred to the minds of thousands, and could hardly have

escaped the attention of the Legislature had Mr. Williams never been examined.

Can Wrong be Right? a Tale. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS excellent and interesting story is quite the best that Mrs. S. C. Hall has written. The title at first looks like a foolish question, but before the story is done it assumes a proverbial significance. The story might have been the plot of a French novel, but the working of it out is thoroughly English. If Mrs. Hall had been a little less stern in enforcing her moral, the tone of the work would have been more attractive. The story turns upon an act of mistaken self-devotion. A young girl, the daughter of a rural schoolmaster, of great beauty and much above her social position in manners and cultivation, has conceived a hopeless attachment to Sir Oswald Hervey, the lord of the place and neighbourhood, who, however, is on the point of marriage with a lady to whom he is greatly attached, though she does not deserve it, for she is proud, cold-hearted, coquettish and vain, and torments her faithful slave beyond the limits of what is permissible even to beautiful women. The wedding-day is fixed; and she, feeling too secure of Sir Oswald to care more about him, behaves so ill and so insolently that, on the very eve of the wedding-day, he breaks off the match and, in reply to her taunts, declares that he will put it out of her power to have him, for he will yet be married on the morrow to a more beautiful and far better woman than herself. He goes straight to Mildred, whose love for him he has divined; he tells the story to her, and appeals to her love to help and save him. He tells her frankly he does not love her, but he entreats her almost passionately to show her love and marry him. The scene is very well managed: it was difficult to bring it within the compass of probability without making both Sir Oswald and Mildred odious; but the fact once granted (and one has heard of a very similar fact in real life), the working out is quite true to the human nature of the two characters. Sir Oswald marries Mildred out of revenge, Mildred marries Sir Oswald out of love. She believes and hopes that, once married, and away from the fatal influence of Caroline Mansfield, he will forget her; and she believes, too, that her own love must, in time, win his in return. Armed with unlimited faith and patience, she begins her married life. Sir Oswald has a brain fever at the outset, as was only likely. Mildred, of course, nurses him through it. But, when he recovers, Sir Oswald finds that his revenge has recoiled upon himself, and he is only more miserable and more in love with Caroline Mansfield, from whom he has cut himself off, than ever. Mildred, perhaps from the inscrutable fascination of the unattainable, becomes daily more in love with her indifferent, unloving husband. Mrs. Hall manages all this portion of the story with skill and delicacy; the refining influence of a strong affection absorbs all minor difficulties. Engrossed by the desire to please her husband, Mildred falls without difficulty, almost unconsciously, into all the external requirements of her new position. Self-love is the one great vulgarity of human nature, and that in Mildred is kept in abeyance by the one motive of her life, love for her husband; but though she is perfect in her devotion to him, she is none the nearer winning his affection. He seems to be perishing day by day before her eyes from his unconquered passion for the woman who had been the evil genius of his life. Still Mildred perseveres, and one hopes, for the credit of human nature, she must have

succeeded in time; but a terrible incident occurs. Sir Oswald and Mildred are travelling about, without much object beyond the distraction of motion, when one night an English party arrives at the little inn in an out-of-the-way Italian village where they are stopping. Mildred discovers that Caroline Mansfield and her father are the new arrivals. Sir Oswald is unaware of the fact; and as they are to leave early the next morning, she hopes to keep him ignorant. In the night, one of those accidents that are lawful in novels comes to pass. The house takes fire! Sir Oswald is in the act of rescuing his wife from their burning room, when he catches a glimpse of Caroline Mansfield and hears her voice. In the instinctive impulse of the moment he flings down his wife and rushes to the help of the woman he still loves. His wife has time to see all this in a flash of lucid consciousness before she sinks down suffocated and insensible; she is rescued by a servant. All this is told well and vigorously. Sir Oswald's shame and penitence are very naturally drawn, but Mildred has lost her courage. She feels that her own life is the one obstacle between her husband and his happiness, and what good can her life now do her? She does not complain that her husband left her to almost certain death; she only recognizes a fact which proves that she can give him the happiness he needs. She resolves to drown herself in the river close beside the house. She is nearly mad, and does not see the sin of what she is about; she only sees that it would set her husband free. Mildred writes to her husband and to Caroline Mansfield, and quietly goes away to the river. The whole of the description of that night of intended suicide is very powerful. Mildred is kept from executing her purpose, but she is none the less resolved to leave her husband free; he will believe her dead, which will be enough, and she will never trouble him or see him more. Here is the wrong which is to be better than right. Mildred takes shelter in a convent, and there she exercises her great skill in embroidery to earn her maintenance; she thinks only of keeping herself securely buried from all inquiry. But the fact that she is likely to have a child changes her feelings, and she resolves to go back to Sir Oswald and see whether a child will not reconcile him to his fate. She escapes, and with difficulty makes her way to England, where she arrives not quite four months after her supposed death. As she is waiting in the country inn for the conveyance which is to carry her to her husband's house, there is a bustle and an arrival. From an inner room she sees Sir Oswald and Caroline Mansfield. She hears the crowd cheer her as Lady Hervey; Sir Oswald had accepted his wife's sacrifice, and married within three months after driving her, as he believed, to suicide. He is radiantly happy, renewed to life and restored to health; his bride looks equally happy; and Mildred sees that the dark shadow she had cast over both is removed. The wrong is now irretrievable; to go back upon it would be fatal; she can only persist, and she takes up her lot, steadily abiding by her own sacrifice, though it has to be carried out in life instead of death.

The interest of the story is sustained to the end with great strength and knowledge of woman's nature, and our readers must go to the book for themselves. Mrs. Hall shows herself, we think, too hard and unsympathetic: the wickedness of Mildred's conduct is pitilessly dwelt upon; but as Mildred herself is supposed to be telling her own story, not one word of blame is bestowed on Sir Oswald, whose conduct is too utterly selfish to be put under an epithet sufficiently emphatic. He is not happy in his second marriage; he has his humour out,

and then finds that his love is worn out too. He becomes a great politician and is absorbed in public life. At last matters come to a crisis: his wife's sudden death relieves him from the necessity of divorcing her, and Mildred brings his son to him, a splendid child, now some four years old. The scene of recognition is admirably done,—not overdrawn, but true to the circumstances. Sir Oswald is of course detestable: Mildred's whole life had been devoted to him; he had accepted it, used up all her living sacrifice only to reproach her with its inadequacy at last. He is disgusted at her loss of beauty (destroyed by small-pox); he is shocked at the state of unlawful matrimony in which he had been living so uncomfortably to himself, and Mildred is made to feel that she has been the bane of his whole life and the cause of all the unhappiness he ever endured. Mildred is sensible of her own error,—the wrong committed for the sake of a seeming good; she accepts all the blame, and offers no plea. Sir Oswald, however, again appropriates all the benefit of his wife's self-sacrifice; he takes away the child from her, and leaves England without a word of kindness to mitigate her bereavement. He desires that she will resume her rank, and do all his duties amongst his tenants. Mildred, being infinitely his superior in every way, is equal to the occasion, and lives year after year expiating her ill-starred act, and bitterly learning that, in this world, a human being might as wisely seek to change the course of the heavens to suit the exigence of a day's rain or fair weather, as to do an act deliberately wrong for the sake of bringing about some immediate and temporary convenience. She learns the faith that teaches to do right and trust; this time she has the strength and courage to persevere to the end; she has learnt the wisdom to rest content to do simply the day's duty in the day's work, and to leave alone the specious virtue of doing evil that good may come. Such is the moral enforced by this striking and interesting story,—a moral much needed, for perhaps the most subtle of all the temptations which beset our frail humanity is that of believing ourselves strong enough and wise enough to do what is wrong and make it turn to right. If we have complained that Mrs. Hall has been hard upon her heroine, we must confess also that in so doing she has steadily followed her own precept.

The Biglow Papers. By James Russell Lowell. Second Series. (Trübner & Co.)

THE American dispute has given us so much that is tragic and dolorous, that one feels especially grateful when the comic muse steps in with her more sprightly reading of events. Mr. Lowell continues the 'Biglow Papers,' and we should think that in the liquid light of laughter lit by these pleasantries many persons of good feeling on the other side of the Atlantic will learn to view the actions of their enemies in a less hateful spirit. The reader will remember how Mr. Birdfredum Sawin went down South, got tarred and feathered and put into jail on a false charge,—how on his liberation he was delivered over to the fair owner of the feather-bed as security for his debt, and compelled to court the lady and become a slave-owner to escape from his impecuniosity. At this point Mr. Sawin resumes his poetical autobiography. The lady, it seems, objects to Mr. Sawin's religion, and before marrying him requires a change:—

When I fus' sot up with Miss S., sez she to me, sez she,—
"Without you git religion, Sir, the thing can't never be;
"Nut but wut I respect," sez she, "your intellectle part,
But you wun't noways do for me a'thout a change o' heart:

Nothun religion works wai North, but it's ez soft ez spruce,
Compared to ourn, for keepin' sound," sez she, "upon the
goose;
A day's experience'd prove to ye, ez easy 'z pull a trigger,
It takes the Southun pint o' view to raise ten bales a nigger."

Mr. Sawin, as the ladies say, is "quite agreeable." He attends a Southern church and hears the nigger gospel preached with admiring ears and acquiescent heart. The sermon is reported with strict fidelity:—

Ham's seed wuz gin to us in chaire, an' should n't we be
I'll be
In Kingdom Come, ef we kep' back their priv'lege in the
Bible?
The cusses an' the promesses make one gret chain, an' ef
You snake one link out here, one there, how much can't ad
be lef?

All things wuz gin to man for 's use, his sarvice, an' delight;
An' don't the Greek an' Hebrew words thet mean a Man
mean White?
Ain't it belittlin' the Good Book in all its proudest featurs
To think 't wuz wrote for black an' brown an' 'lasses-
colored creaturs,

Thet could n' read it, ef they would, nor ain't by lor
allowed to,
But ough' to take wut we think suits their natur, an' be
proud to?

Warn't it more prof'able to bring your raw materil thru
Where you can work it into grace an' into cotton, tu,
Than sendin' missionaries out where feshion might defeat

An' of the butcher did n' call, their p'rishoners might eat
'em?

An' then, agin, wut airly use? Nor 't warn't our fault,
in so fur

Ez Yankee skippers would keep on a totin' on 'em over.
'T improved the whites by savin' 'em from any need o'
'em.

An' kep' the blacks from bein' lost thru illness an' 'shirkins';
We took to 'em ez nat'ral ez a barn-owl doos to mice,
An' hed our hull time on our hands to keep us out o' vice;
It made us feel ez pop'lar ez a hen doos with one chicken,
An' fill our place in Natur's scale by givin' 'em a lickin':
For why should Cesar git his dues more 'n Juno, Pomp,
an' Cuffy?

It's justifin' Ham to spare a nigger when he 's stuffy.
Where 'd their soles go tu, like to know, ef we should let
'em ketch

Freeknowledgeism an' Fourierism an' Spiritocoolism an' sech;
When Satan sets himself to work to raise his very bes' mus,
He scatters roun' onscriptur'l views relat' to Ones'mus.

You 'd ough' to seen, though, how his faces an' argymunce
an' figgers
Drawed tears o' real conviction from a lot o' pen'tent
niggers!

It warn't like Wilbur's meetin', where you 're shet up in a
pew.
Your diceys sorrin' off your ears, an' 'billin' to be thru;
Ther' wuz a tent clost by thet hed a kag o' sunthin' in it,
Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a
minute;

An' ef you did drowd off a spell, ther' wuz n't no occasion
To lose the thread, because, ye see, he beliered like all
Bashan.

It's dry work follerin' argymunce, an' so, 'twix' this an'
thet,
I felt conviction weighin' down somehow inside my hat:
It growed an' growed like Jonah's gourd, a kin' o' whirin'
ketches me,

Until I fin'ly clean giv out an' owned up thet he 'd fetched
me;
An' when nine-tenths the perrish took to tumblin' roun' an'
hollerin',

I did n' an' no gret in th' way o' turnin' tu an' follerin'.
Soon ez Miss S. see thet, sez she, "Thet 's wut I call wuth
seem'!

Thet 's actin' like a reas'nable an' intellectle bein'!"
An' so we fin'ly made it out, concluded to hitch horses,
An' here I be 'n my ellermunt among creation's bosses;
Arter 'I'd drawed sech heaps o' blanks, Fortin at last hez
sent a prize,

An' chose me for a shinin' light o' missionary enterprise.

Mr. Sawin not only joins the very high
church of the South, but becomes a perfect
aristocrat:—

I've ben a-readin' in Debow until I've fairly gut
So 'nlightened thet I 'd full ez lives ha' ben a Dook ez nut;
An' when we 've laid ye all out stiff, an' Jeff hez gut his;
An' comes to pick his nobles out, wun't this child be in
town!

We 'll hev an Age o' Chivverly surpassin' Mister Burke's,
Where every fem'ly is fus'-best an' nary white man works:
Our system 's sech, the thing 'll root ez easy ez a tater;
For while your lords in furrin parts ain't noways marked
by natur',

Nor set apart from ornery folks in featur nor in figgers,
Ef ourn 'll keep their faces washed, you 'll know 'em from
their niggers.

Ain't sech things wuth seedin' for, an' gittin' red o' you
Thet waller in your low ideas, an' will fill all is blue?

And Mr. Sawin winds up his long account
of his adventures down South with a hint that
he means to become a marquis at the end of
the war.

A second poem gives a conjectural report of

a recent message from Jefferson Davis to the Northern Congress.

The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Edward Irving was a subject to fascinate any biographer,—not only as a pulpit orator who will be talked of in days when the Taylors, Bourdaloues, Massillons, Kirwans, Whitefields, are talked of—not only as a prose-writer, whose orations and treatises contain paragraphs and pages as grand (though somewhat antiquated in style) as any to be found in the writings of Sir Thomas Browne or Milton,—but as a man remarkable in presence—almost gigantically tall, almost incomparably handsome in feature,—endowed, too, with a grand and sonorous voice, and a dramatic conception of everything which that voice could be called on to utter. Add to this, that, howbeit misled by his own peculiar attributes, and by his self-knowledge of them (so we read the record), he was before the public an actor, perhaps without knowing it,—that when he arrived in London society, he was accepted as a Gamaliel at whose feet people were content to sit for rebuke and instruction,—that in private he was affectionate and kindly,—and the compound becomes complete in its attractions.

At his outset of life, he had to struggle with difficulty and want of appreciation. He was born, says his biographer, in 1792, “in a little house near the old town-cross of Annan. There he was laid in his wooden cradle, to watch with unconscious eyes the light coming in at the low, long window of his mother’s narrow bedchamber; or rather, according to the ingenious hypothesis of a medical friend of his own, to lie exercising one eye upon that light, and intensifying into that one eye, by way of emphatic unconscious prophecy of the future habit of his soul, all his baby power of vision—a power which the other eye, hopelessly obscured by the wooden side of the cradle, was then unable to use, and never after regained; an explanation of the vulgar obliquity called a squint, which I venture to recommend to all unprejudiced readers.” The scenery was that so inimitably described in the first volume of Scott’s ‘Redgauntlet’; and it appears that the big youth was once as nearly lost on the Solway sands as was Sir Walter’s *Durie Latimer*. It is possible that some tradition of such a tale may have reached the ears of the Great Unknown. Mrs. Oliphant goes on as follows:—“Even at this early period of his existence, it has been said that Irving was prematurely solemn and remarkable in his manner, ‘making it apparent that he was not a child as others,’ and having ‘a significant elevation of manners and choice of pleasures.’”

The first chapter is mainly conjectural and rhapsodical—things being therein premised and promised which are only so many promises after the fact. When Irving was thirteen, he “began his studies at the Edinburgh University.” As a student there, his conduct seems to have been unimpeachable; as a reader, the books noted to Mrs. Oliphant as having been preferred by him were—Hooker, ‘The Arabian Nights’ and ‘Ossian.’ Sir John Leslie, who seems to have had an eye for discovery, kept that eye on the young student; and when the latter was in doubt as to his future, promoted him to the office of tutor in the house of Dr. Welsh, of Haddington.—

“The Doctor’s wife seems to have been one of those fair, sweet women whose remembrance lasts longer than greatness. * * * This youth will scrape

a hole in everything he is called on to believe,’ said the Doctor.”

Irving had distinguished himself in his mathematical studies:—

“He devoted many of his school holidays to the measuring of heights and distances in the surrounding neighbourhood, and taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. Upon such occasions he was invariably accompanied by several of his pupils. * * * ‘About this time Mr. Irving frequently expressed a wish to travel in Africa in the track of Mungo Park, and during his holiday excursions practised, in concert with his pupils, the throwing of stones into pools of water, with the view of determining the depth of the water by the sound of the plunge, to aid him in crossing rivers;’ a species of scientific inquiry into which, I have no doubt, the Haddington boys would enter with devotion. This idea of travel, not unnatural to the schoolfellow of Hugh Clapperton, seems to have returned on many occasions to Irving’s mind, and to have displayed itself in various characteristic studies, as unlike the ordinary course of preparation for a journey as the above bit of holiday science. * * * Upon one occasion when Dr. Chalmers, then rising into fame, was announced to preach in St. George’s, Edinburgh, upon a summer week-day evening, Irving set out from Haddington after school-hours, accompanied by several of his pupils, and returned the same night, accomplishing a distance of about thirty-five miles without any other rest than what was obtained in church. The fatigue of this long walk was enlivened when the little party arrived at the church by a little outbreak of imperious pugnacity, not, perhaps, quite seemly in such a place, but characteristic enough. Tired with their walk, the boys and their youthful leader made their way up to the gallery of the church, where they directed their steps towards one particular pew which was quite unoccupied. Their entrance into the vacant place was, however, stopped by a man, who stretched his arm across the pew and announced that it was engaged. Irving remonstrated, and represented that at such a time all the seats were open to the public, but without effect. At last his patience gave way; and raising his hand he exclaimed, evidently with all his natural magniloquence of voice and gesture, ‘Remove your arm, or I will shatter it in pieces!’ His astonished opponent fell back in utter dismay, like Mrs. Siddons’s shopman, and made a precipitate retreat, while the rejoicing boys took possession of the pew. Thus, for the first time, Irving and Chalmers were brought, if not together, at least into the same assembly.”

What follows is worthy of note, as the dawn of what did follow:—

“Social supper parties,” says Mr. Alexander Inglis, once a resident in Haddington, who has kindly furnished me with some recollections of this period, ‘were much the custom at this time in Haddington, and the hospitalities generally extended far into the night. At these social meetings Irving was occasionally in the habit of broaching some of his singular opinions about the high destinies of the human race in heaven, where the saints were not only to be made “kings and priests unto God,” but were to rule and judge angels.’”

Irving remained during two years at Haddington, and then was promoted by Sir John Leslie to the ministry of Kirkcaldy. He was also a schoolmaster there: flogged the boys, as he loved, in later years, to flog his audiences. The man, above six feet two, up to a certain point of his life, could not exist without implicit domination. *Tendre et Brave* was not a bad motto for an old scutcheon. To the outward world, there was small tenderness in Irving; but there was brave pugnacity in him:—

“In the year 1816,” says Dr. Grierson, ‘the 42nd Regiment, having returned after Waterloo, was employed to line the streets of Edinburgh on the day when, at the opening of the General Assembly, the Royal Commissioner proceeded in state from the reception hall in Hunter Square to St. Giles’s. Standing in front of the Grenadier Company, Irving said to me, pointing to the tallest

man among them, “Do you see that fellow? I should like to meet him in a dark entry.”—“For what reason?” I inquired. “Just,” said he, “that I might find out what amount of drubbing I could bear!””

After living seven years in Kirkcaldy, when he was twenty-six, becoming weary of *Dominie-work*, Irving went to Edinburgh with such vague notions as attached themselves to missionary enterprise. After a weary time of indecision and waiting, relieving the latter by a violent walking journey in Ireland, he was invited by Dr. Chalmers, who was then at Glasgow, to become his assistant. Mrs. Oliphant (as we shall see ere the tale is told) conceives that Chalmers was cold to Irving because the strange, wearisome engaging eloquence of his assistant did not develop itself at Glasgow. From the first, the younger Divine had a fancy for eccentric doctrine, and, being a man physically strong, broke out into adventures like the one here told:—

“At another holiday-time Irving accompanied a member of his congregation in some half-pleasure, half-business excursion in a gig. During this journey the pair were about to drive down a steep descent, when Irving, whose skill as a driver was not great, managed to secure the reins, and accomplished the descent at so amazing a pace that several of a little party of soldiers, who were crossing a bridge at the foot of the hill, were driven into the stream by the vehemence of the unexpected charge. Some little distance further on, the gig and the travellers paused at a roadside inn, into the public room of which entered, after a while, several of these soldiers. Two of them regarded with whispered conferences the driver of the gig; and when an opportunity of conversation offered, one of the two addressed Irving. ‘This man,’ said the skilful Scotch conversationalist, ‘thinks he’s the wisest man in a’ the regiment. What do ye think, sir? He says you’re the great Dr. Chalmers.’—“And do you really think,” asked Irving, with an appeal to the candour of this inquiring mind, ‘that I look like a minister?’—“My certy, no!” cried the simple-minded warrior; ‘or you wouldna drive like yon!’”

It is obvious from even such few and incomplete fragments as the above, that in Irving there was a man who had not as yet found his right position—who would, because he could, be second to nobody. But his sermons were little approved in Glasgow, because every old Scotch wife “knaps doctrine,” and he may have, even then, prefigured the wonderful flights which brought him to so disastrous an issue of his career.

The call which he presently got to London sounded in his ears like a trumpet; and to London came the tall, grand-looking Scottish preacher;—from the first to the last, we believe, conscious of his own remarkable oratorical power and of the tones of a noble and various voice. Why dilate on the result? London will have its marvels, in church or in theatre! We have to-day minor lights—as compared with Irving merely farthing-candles as compared with stars—who attract and retain crowded congregations.

The intoxication of such a success is not to be counted on by those who have never been exposed to the vapour. Rank, Fashion, Church, State, Law—Royalty itself—jammed themselves into the wretched arena of Hatton Garden, too thankful if they could find a place, no matter where, to listen to this wondrous Boanerges, who kept them hard at sermons two-and-a-half hours’ long. We have heard Irving preach at a morning service until within a quarter of an hour before the afternoon service should begin, at which he was to pray and to preach again.

These violent delights have violent ends, says the poet. There is only one issue to such exaggeration—to such an enormous self-asser-

tion as leaves consideration for all others besides the Priest entirely out of the question; and this will be seen by those who follow Irving's career to its close. He was hailed on by a public the like of which London had never seen in an obscure place of worship. He had cognizance of his own great and picturesque power. He had a new church built for him, as he afterwards said before the Presbytery, "on the credit of his name,"—and manifestly began to drape and conceive for himself a character, which is to be looked at quietly, and without any misunderstanding of a noble, generous, gifted, but most presumptuous man, and which presently amounted to the assumption in his own particular case of his being far above humanity.

When the church in Regent Square was built, and when there was only congregated there a full congregation—when there were no more Cabinet Ministers breaking through windows, no more dowagers of quality turning out early, with the utmost anxiety, to present a "ticket" in time,—the "manifestations" of the Campbells of Row came to him, as spark to tinder. There was no thought, on his part, to turn them to account; but there may have been in him that incessant desire for excitement to which, necessarily, exhaustion must follow; and, accordingly, Irving lent an ear (not unwilling) to any new excitement; and thenceforth he was lost.

The phenomena of self-delusion exhibited in this extraordinary case are worth dwelling on. It is obvious, from a careful study of the facts as here set forth on documentary evidence, that Irving was an entire and implicit believer in the ravings of the excited folk under his care, who manifested (he objected to the words "exhibition" or "display") signs of mental disease as painful as the physical insanities of the fanatics in the Cemetery of St. Médard in Paris. But his flightiness of tone on the subject is startling. In one of his early communications on the subject, when he was desirous of conciliating religious curiosity with regard to this marvel, he compares the pathos of the "Unknown Tongues" to the declamation of "a Siddons and an O'Neil." The levity of such an illustration will become doubly singular if studied in conjunction with another marking feature in the delusion of the preacher, who had thundered away to his fashionable flock in Hatton Garden to denounce the pomps and vanities of their amusements,—playhouses among the rest! It is no less obvious, however, that he conceived, at their outset, that he could control the Tongues,—bind or loose, as pleased him. The deduction from this is inevitable—autoeratic arrogance in amount approaching to self-deification.

After two excited women had rushed, one into the vestry, and one out at the door, venting their hideous oracles in sounds totally unknown and untranslatable, their pastor thought it fit to restrain such manifestations for some weeks,—would not allow prophecy save at these or the other portions of the service,—mighty enough, in his own conceit, to control utterance which he believed issued from on high! What is there more extravagant than this in the German fairy tale of *Isabell*, the fisherman's wife, who, because of her ambition soaring to command over the sun and the moon, was sent back again to her ditch? The utter absence of humility in this resolution to sanction what he chose to sanction in the house which he said, before the Presbytery, had been built "on the credit of his name," seems not once to have suggested itself to Irving's biographer. She mistakes, we suspect, for manly courage an insolent infallibility, such as has been thought peculiar to the Gregorys and the Hildebrands who have worn the tiara. If these

Unknown Tongues were inspiration, who and what was Irving, to license them at six o'clock in the morning, and to chain them up at the eleven-o'clock service till after the sermon? Faith and Reverence shrink from the reply; but it is one not to be escaped from, neither to be explained nor excused, save on the ground of mental distemperature, brought about by extravagant spiritual arrogance. It matters not that we are told of the sweetness, sincerity and patience shown by him when some of his prophets fell away from him (as did Miss Hall and Mr. Baxter at an early period) by confessing their oracles to have been delusions, or when his friends averted their eyes, and inevitably withdrew from one engaged in such perilous and morbid speculations. Mrs. Oliphant dwells on these, with an intimated idea that these did not attest merely the nobility of the man's nature, but in part, also, the reality (otherwise, to put it plainly, the divine origin) of these frightful manifestations. One deeper read in the philosophy of Pride might have recollected that there is a pride which not merely "apes" but is humility in certain of its hours—that such self-aggrandizement could not exist without the power of condescension, actual as well as symbolical. The keeper of St. Peter's keys washes the pilgrims' feet in the Holy Week. It is obvious that, when Irving felt himself really deserted, and compelled (with recantation as the alternative) to take part as a subordinate in the vagaries of a new sect which had been bred out of his hallucinations, from that moment he was a man with a broken heart. He conformed, but he died of his conformity. This his biographer is disposed to represent as something like a martyrdom. We hold it otherwise; but shall here pursue the subject no further, having pointed out how a false and strained view of its bearings has led the author before us into an injustice of which she is, probably, unaware.

Throughout this book there is nothing to be liked less than the depreciating tone everywhere used with regard to Chalmers, because that earnest man early discerned the canker in the bud, the vanity that took the form of apostolic conviction in his former assistant, because he early protested against "the exhausting services" in which the poetical orator displayed his remarkable physical powers and asserted his authority over the vast congregations whom he ruled, threatened, interested and insulted, on the pretext of expounding to them divine truth, of feeding them with the manna of angels. Surely Chalmers asserted his sincerity in the Free Kirk question, as unmistakeably as did Irving when he accredited Mrs. and Miss Cardale and Mrs. Caird as new *Deborahs* and *Judiths* (the names of these ladies figure in Mrs. Oliphant's book, or they would not have appeared here), when he set up "angels,"—when he hunted out that M. Méjanel who had the frightful pretension of power to raise the dead. If Chalmers was vehement, extravagant (to concede) in some points; if he had his vanity of vanities as a preacher (and who can preach, and impress, and hold the hearts of many men in his hands without vanity?), he had still that calm sense of Faith anchored on a rock, not plunging down into a deep sea without line or plummet, and that true brotherly kindness, that great love of the "desolate and oppressed," which should place him above small grudgings and comparisons because he failed to accredit, in all the plenitude of his fearful self-delusion, the Apostle of Hatton Garden. So, too, Mrs. Oliphant's strictures on the synodical proceedings by which Irving was dispossessed of his place in the Church of Scotland are unfair in their sarcasm and reproof. Had it been otherwise, another Irving,

however great an orator, however zealous a visitor of the sick and comforter of the afflicted (he was both), might have diversified his services at the caprice of his own imagined infallibility, veiled under the name of "faith," by introducing the strange gymnastics of the Shakers, or the physical abominations already alluded to, which grew out of the tomb in a cemetery at Paris. Be we right, be we wrong, however, the book is not one to be read lightly. It should be considered by all who grapple with those most momentous of questions, sincerity, opinion and mistake.

Ten Days in Athens: with Notes by the Way. Summer of 1861. By Dr. Corrigan. (Longman & Co.)

WEARIED of the monotonous task of listening to the complaints of imaginary invalids and the yet more painful office of ministering to genuine suffering, Dr. Corrigan, in the August of last year, threw aside all care for fees, and made a "physician's holiday," contriving in the course of seven short weeks to see and do more in the way of foreign travel than, it may safely be averred, any prior President of the College of Physicians of Ireland ever saw and did in the same space of time. London, Paris, Marseilles and Messina on the way to Athens; Corfu, Florence, Genoa, Turin, Lyons, Vichy and Paris again on the way home, were the chief points at which the tourist stayed to lionize, be fêted, and enjoy himself. Jovial and hearty, carrying with him from the hospitals no worse infection than the mirthful humour of "old Ireland," evidently standing in no personal need of the art of which he is so eminent a professor, and, above all, not ashamed, on his return "to harness," to acknowledge how much he has enjoyed himself; the Doctor is a practical philosopher whose example, if it were generally followed by his patients, would unquestionably have an injurious influence on his income.

At Eleusis, Dr. Corrigan was hospitably entertained by the doctor of the village, the Albanian dress of the worthy practitioner striking his Irish visitor as more picturesque and graceful than the costume of any member of the Dublin faculty. The news soon spreading that an illustrious stranger was in the place, a festive demonstration was improvised, and in a trice the principal guest was prying into the mysteries of the Eleusinian ladies' gala attire:—

"We had quite a levee in the Albanian Doctor's house, as simple in its construction as the others, but boasting of a boarded floor and every part in and about it scrupulously clean. The weapons in which every Greek delights were hung on the walls,—the long Albanian gun, scimitar, and richly-ornamented pistols. We had coffee served to us (very grateful and refreshing) after a long drive; and while this was being prepared for us, the doctor's wife, who had all a mother's fondness for her children, had her daughter dressed in holiday attire and brought to us. Her hair was very long, and plaited into several long tails which hung down her back, and which were further lengthened by having worked in with the plaits thick soft cords which had attached to them metallic ornaments of about the thickness and length of the barrel of a quill. The most remarkable part of her toilet was, however, a breast-plate, which was suspended from her neck, made of netting and partly covered with small gold pieces, laid on and secured to it like scales of armour. More or less is added to this every year, until the breast-plate is fully formed, and this is her dowry. While admiring this, of which child and mother appeared equally proud, another little member of the fraternity presented herself,—an intelligent girl, apparently of about ten years old, with a brilliant helmet on her head; the foundation was a network, which fitted the head from forehead to back of neck, shaped to the ears. Over the whole of this were

stitch
coins,
meet
a silv
should
or mo
the li
tion o
on the
we sav
dres
silver
more
embro
mater
such
Each
and
the in
howev
she w
band
neckl
Greek
little
think
done
Th
to th
subse
her
when
"Ro
Gree
" or ne
the c
larger
Maje
like
dista
be k
leggy
the s
of th
view
caus
behav
press
The
num
to it
little
conv
to se
of th
guite
the
sixt
and
slow
mos
vary
war
not
men
I co
lazy
This
mus
the
saw
and
but
he
mus
muc
first
dow
fart
'Ro
ame
toge
so g
saw
Th
to
onl

stitched on, by small holes pierced in them, silver coins, laid lapping, like scales, from all sides to meet on crown of head, so that the whole formed a silver helmet. It was of great weight, and I should say contained at least in value thirty pounds or more of our silver in its composition. I think the little owner must soon commence the formation of a bracelet, for there seemed no more room on the helmet. The pretty Albanese girl, whom we saw at the loom, had thrown aside her working dress and come to meet us with her dowry in silver in bracelets and necklace; and she was, moreover, attired in Albanese jacket of beautifully embroidered silk, and wore an apron of gauze-like material, which one, more learned than I am in such matters, assured me was of considerable value. Each girl of a village thus attired, goes to fêtes, and dances ticketed with her value in wealth for the information of her wooers. With marriage, however, ends all her possession of that of which she was so proud. In three or four days the husband takes possession of the helmet, bracelet, or necklace, as it may be. The poor little girl, as a Greek who spoke a little English told us, cries a little for it at first. Soon, however, she begins to think of doing for her little ones what had been done for herself in forming a dowry."

The Doctor had the honour of an introduction to the Queen of Greece at Athens, and he subsequently saw her in public, surrounded by her subjects, at a fête on the Isle of Salamis, when he had an opportunity of seeing the "Romaika" danced by Greek dancers upon Greek soil:—

"At 9 o'clock, when the service was concluded, or nearly so, we heard the report of ship guns, and the clergymen formed in procession, carrying a large volume, to meet the Queen on landing. Her Majesty proceeded to the church, one or two men, like soldiers, running here and there to keep at a distance the bare-legged urchins who would not be kept off, and who, with all the humour of two-legged sea-urchins, every now and then ran into the shallow water of the bay, and thus, in defiance of their pursuers, were enabled to have a near view of Her Majesty as she walked up a narrow causeway. The crowd were respectful and well-behaved. They cheered occasionally; but neither pressed too near, nor incommoded Her Majesty. The church had been so very hot, from the great number of wax candles in it, that I did not return to it. After a short time Her Majesty stood on a little balcony overlooking the paved yard of the convent, which was filled with the country people to see the 'Romaika,' said to be the Pyrrhic dance of the ancient Greeks. The music was a wretched guitar and a violin, which the fiddler played with the bow in his left hand. A circle being formed, sixteen young women joined hands in a half circle; and a man taking the hand of the first commenced slowly leading them round and round, all with the most serious expression of face; and occasionally varying this circumscription by making a step forwards and then a step backwards. The dance did not put on the most distant approach to merriment; and it appeared a very dull affair. Indeed I could compare it to nothing so truly as to a very lazy dog going round and round after his own tail. This lasted a very long time; and then the two musicians advanced to the centre of the circle, and the fiddler shook his elbow a little faster; and I saw a smile on one or two of the women's faces, and I thought we were to have a merry dance; but the man, the leader, never relaxed a muscle,—he looked all through like grim death. To the music the women quickened their pace just so much as now and then to lift a foot; for in the first part it was all shovelling along with slippers down at the heels; but the jollity never went farther,—and this, as I saw it, is the far-famed 'Romaika.' There is still this Oriental barbarism among them—the men and women do not dance together. I went out on the side of the hill, and so grave and fair a fête—for it was both—I never saw. No laughing, no sports, no toys for children. There they stood round a gambling table, or sat to eat melons and bread under the trees. The only exception was in two or three groups of men

dancing in parties of four,—the men resting their hands on one another's shoulders, and going slowly, reeling round like half-dead teetotums; and after this had lasted for a long time they would separate and dance opposite to one another for a few minutes in a little more rapid style. In one group a boy, who had probably learned the trick at Corfu from some of our fellows, introduced the turning the coach-wheel into his performance; that is, putting his two hands on the ground and turning heels over; but this was done and looked at with as much gravity as all the rest. The musicians that played before the Queen would not, I suppose, condescend to perform for *oi πολλοι*; and all the music the dancing groups had, was a tin pipe, such as we see played upon in London and Dublin by a blind man, who gets money to go away; and a horrid melancholy drum, hit now and then with one stick. The women were apart on little eminences, looking at the men dancing; and I must say, with all my admiration for Greece, that on this occasion the island race, the descendants of heroes, looked to my eyes to disadvantage, dancing only among themselves in their white petticoats, puffed out to the largest crinoline dimensions; while women, lank in figure and dress, and nearly enveloped from head to foot, with exception of face, in long veils, stood around merely as spectators. I saw no women dancing. Oh! for an Irish fair.—Joyous shouts,—merry laughs—fiddles playing—bagpipes droning—pigs squeaking—crakes going—horses kicking—donkeys braying—sheep bleating—dogs barking—cocks crowing—geese gabbling—cattle lowing—tents shaking—flags flying—the jig on the door—the fire on the sod, and the corn beef in the pot—this is an Irish fair; and in this I must award to my own dear country the choragic tripod, even against the isles of Greece and the Pyrrhic dance."

The man deserves no small praise for courage who dares thus frankly to declare a preference for the Irish jig over the Pyrrhic dance.

At Florence, besides visiting the exhibition, Dr. Corrigan inspected the hospitals, where he was shocked to witness the old system of violent restraint in constant practice in the treatment of the insane, and was scarcely less pained to find infants swaddled in the barbarous fashion common in England during the last century. "My next visit," says the doctor, "was to the wards where the babies were, and I was astounded to see, in the nineteenth century, the unfortunate little creatures swathed tightly round in a spiral bandage from shoulders to toes so as to resemble a carrot in shape. I could not refrain from observing that I thought such a practice was, in the present day, only known among the Esquimaux." These facts seem to indicate that the Italian physicians who killed Cavour by venesection were not less enlightened than the average of their brethren.

Here and there amongst his jottings the doctor gives his readers a prescription. Camphor fumigation is recommended as a hostile measure against mosquitoes. A piece of camphor not larger than a hazel-nut burnt in the bowl of a spoon or in a saucer, will quell myriads of the torturers. Of sea-sickness Dr. Corrigan says: "In all ordinary cases, if in dread of sickness, lie down on the back at least a quarter of an hour before the vessel starts. No position but that of recumbency on the back will do. Let head, body and back become, as it were, part of the vessel, participating in its motion without muscular effort. This precaution is often of itself sufficient. It will be of little use to assume this position after the sickness has commenced. It must be beforehand." Travellers may like to test this counsel. If the result should not be successful, anyhow the advice will all the same have come to them without fee.

Physiological Pictures—[*Physiologische Bilder*, von Dr. Louis Büchner]. (Leipzig, Thomas; London, Thimm.)

Dr. Büchner—who is well known as a physician, and as the advocate of a materialistic philosophy, expressed in a short treatise entitled 'Kraft und Stoff'—now appears as a popular teacher of those physiological truths which all parties must set down among the things useful to be known. In the first volume, he describes the heart, the blood, warmth and life, the primary cells, the lungs and chloroform, as shown by modern discoveries; and the second volume, which is yet to come, will treat of the brain, the nerves, the soul of animals, sex, duration of life, and death. As the book is evidently intended for readers who, though belonging to an educated class, have not been specially trained in the science of which the author is a professor, it is perhaps to be regretted that the title is not more literally correct, and that there are not a few illustrative woodcuts in addition to the word-paintings in the text. A diagram will often prove intelligible where the most eloquent discourse fails to enlighten. However, in justice to Dr. Büchner, it may be remarked that, by the lucidity and familiarity of his style he does all that can be done to render pictorial illustration dispensable.

The Heart occupies the first chapter of his book, and affords him an opportunity of exhibiting the collision which is likely to arise in the mind of the literary sentimentalist, when he is first made acquainted with the results of physiological investigation,—so different are the views of the heart respectively entertained by the poet and the anatomist.

First, the poet is put into the imaginary witness-box by the seeker after knowledge. The poet has a right to be heard, for the heart holds a high, if not the highest, place in his poetical utterances; and he will tell us that it comprehends all that is sublime and beautiful, that it is the seat of love and all the nobler emotions, the abiding-place of every joy and sorrow. Indeed, the poet should be a better judge in this matter than any one else, for it is from his own heart that the tones of rapture and of woe are in the habit of flowing. And he has a countless number of other hearts in his gift. His hero he endows with a noble heart; a tender heart is the dower of his heroine; a broken heart causes the death of his unfortunate lover. In fact, without the heart the poet would be in as hopeless a condition as the trader without money or credit.

The physiologist is now examined, and in answer to interrogatories respecting the human heart drily replies, that it is a hollow muscle, which sends the blood upwards and downwards, and—nothing else. This answer does not seem to accord very well with the notions of the poet; but the case looks more hopeful when the physiologist admits that a man may die of a broken heart. Ah, if the heart can break with grief, it is something more than a hollow muscle. In this reasoning a fallacy is at once detected by the imperturbable physiologist. True, the heart may break; but this will be the result of some morbid affection that has nothing to do with grief or with any other sentiment.

The poetically-trained inquirer will not so easily give up his point. He knows from his own experience that joy and sorrow will produce emotions in his heart. It beats violently when he is anxious or troubled; an extraordinary shock will cause it to stand still; it is sensibly affected by pain when the mind is subject to grief. All these assertions are treated as of small importance by the inexorable physiologist. What business have people to say that they feel

this or that in their hearts, when they do not even know where their hearts are situated? The physiologist has looked a great deal about him, and has ascertained that, save those who have attended dissections, there is scarcely a man who has a notion as to his heart's whereabouts. The assertion of the virtuous ignoramus, that his friend's heart is in the right place, argues a degree of presumption frightful to contemplate.

Driven hard, but not yet despairing, the investigator, whose feelings are still with the poet, trusts that when by a little patient study he has ascertained the real seat of his heart, he may be able to confront the cold-blooded dispeller of illusions. But this slender hope is destroyed when the physiologist tells him that even when he can lay his hand on his heart, he will perceive none of the sensations he expects, for the heart is one of the most insensible organs of the human body. It may even be subjected to the severest diseases, without suffering any pain whatever. As for standing still, it could do nothing of the kind without causing the immediate death of the patient. Those palpitations and other phenomena which are perceptible as a consequence of strong mental motions, proceed from the nerves, not from the heart, which is nothing more than a mechanical apparatus—an ordinary machine, which, by its uniform action, keeps the blood in motion.

With such a heartless heart as this the inquirer will not be satisfied, but indignantly remarks that man, deprived of his heart in this reckless manner, is himself reduced to a machine, that only eats, makes money, and dies. The physiologist retorts that nothing could be wider from the truth than this observation. The heart is the mainspring of the human machine, which, without it, would stop altogether, and be equally incapable of eating and of money-getting. No action in our organization takes place in a more mechanical fashion than that of the heart; and if, in common parlance, sanctioned by the course of time, every kind of feeling is ascribed to the heart, this is merely the result of defective anatomical and physiological knowledge. Perhaps it would be advisable to strike the word "heart" out of the lover's and the poet's vocabulary, and to put some more correct expression in its place.

The investigator has endured much, but his endurance is at an end. The thing called a heart may be dull, unfeeling and mechanical; but the word "heart" he will not abandon, nor will he sever it from old associations. And Dr. Buchner enables us to grant his wish, and to settle the dispute between poetry and physiology.

The defender of the heart is right! The author of this book does not agree with the physician, who has excited the indignation of the questioner by attempting to abolish a time-honoured form of speech which will last for ever. Yes, in spite of all the anatomists and physiologists, the poet will still maintain the attributes he has heaped upon the heart. But, on the other hand, it must be remarked that the expression is merely symbolical, and cannot prevent us from admitting the claims of truth and actuality, and asking, what is the real anatomical heart, as distinct from the symbolical heart of poetry and fable? And here we have no answer, save that which has been just given, and the correctness of which any one may ascertain by making use of his own eyes. In this, however, there is nothing to show that the heart, even when soberly examined by the physician or the naturalist, is not a most remarkable, interesting and

important thing, about the more particular structure of which no educated person ought to be ignorant. If we have nothing to tell our readers about the woes of love or grief,—about gnawing worms—about good, bad, sad, loving, stout or timid hearts,—still in the contemplation of the heart, whether healthy or morbid, we shall find much that is remarkable; and if, in reality, it is nothing more than an unconscious pump, there is no lack of poetry in its structure or in its simple but highly-artificial mechanism.

Whether the sentimentalist will be satisfied with the "unconscious pump" thus graciously awarded him, we do not pretend to say; but we have done enough to show that Dr. Buchner is an agreeable and good-humoured instructor.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

An Account of the Grand Court of Shepway, Holden, on the Bredenstone Hill, at Dover, for the Installation of the Right Hon. Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, &c., as Constable of H.M. Castle of Dover, and Warden and Keeper of H.M. Cinque Ports, &c. August 28, 1861. By Edward Knocker, Seneschal of the Court. (J. R. Smith.)—From the list of subscribers appended to this ornate volume, we imagine that Mr. Edward Knocker, Seneschal of the Court of Shepway, Registrar of the Cinque Ports, and Town Clerk of Dover, has obtained at least as many purchasers for his book as it will find readers. The wardenship of the five ports of Dover, Sandwich, New Romney, Hastings and Hythe, and of the two "ancient towns" of Rye and Winchelsea, is a post of honour that from time immemorial has been an object of ambition with the highest personages of the land. Lord Palmerston's installation, as Constable and Warden, is therefore an affair of historic importance, not undeserving the sumptuous record it has here obtained at the hands of an author whose labours will be acceptable in future ages to the local antiquary.

The Shannon's Brigade in India. Being some Account of Sir William Peel's Naval Brigade in the Indian Campaign of 1857-1858. By Edmund Hope Verney, Lieut. R.N. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Members of both "services," blue-jackets and red-coats, will alike peruse with satisfaction this unpretending record of personal experiences by one of Sir William Peel's comrades in India. A worthy follower, but an insufficient historian, of his noble leader, the author would have done better both for himself and the public if, instead of publishing in the form of a journal, he had re-cast his notes into a continuous narrative. Lieut. Verney's literary shortcomings are, however, amply atoned for by manliness of temper and liberality of sentiment.

The Campaign in Holland, 1799. By a Subaltern. (Mitchell.)—From Naval and Military magazines, old files of the *Moniteur*, official despatches, and biographies of departed commanders, the Subaltern has gleaned his materials for this readable sketch of the Duke of York's campaign in Holland. The story has hitherto occupied but little of the historian's care, and now that it is told with an elaboration of details it is not likely to have many readers. Those, however, who are curious about the military operations of '99 will be repaid for glancing at the Subaltern's collection of dates and occurrences.

Colonial Sketches; or, Five Years in South Australia: with Hints to Capitalists and Emigrants. By Robert Harrison. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kaye; London, Hall, Virtue & Co.)—The motto, "Castigat ridendo mores," which adorns the title-page of these "Colonial Sketches," taken in connexion with the flippancy and bad taste of the work itself, suggests the wish that Mr. Robert Harrison, without laughter, but with all sobriety and earnestness, would apply himself to the task of amending his own manners. At present, we cannot say one word in his favour.

Eighty Years' Progress of the United States: showing the various Channels of Industry and Education through which the People of the United States have arisen from a British Colony to their present National

Importance; giving, in a Historical Form, the vast Improvements made in Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Machinery, Mining Interests, Modes of Travel and Transportation, Telegraphines, Fine Arts, Educational, Benevolent and Humane Institutions, &c. With a large amount of Statistical Information, showing the Comparative Progress of different States with each other, and to some extent this Country with other Nations. By Eminent Literary Men, who have made the subjects on which they have written their especial study. With over two hundred and twenty Engravings, executed by the first Artists in the Country, illustrating the Progress of the various National Interests treated of. Steel Plate Frontispieces furnished to Subscribers only. Vols. I. and II. (Trübner & Co.)—The work to which the above concise title is prefixed is nothing more nor less than a very badly arranged and ill-executed "Commercial Dictionary," full of mistakes, and abounding with exaggerations that give the ordinary "tall talk" of our Transatlantic cousins the tone of sober truth. The "progress" described by the "Eminent Literary Men" who have made the subjects on which they have written their especial study" is for the most part material; and in their execution of the tasks assigned them the "Eminent Literary Men" prove the moral of such progress to be that the United States have whipped "all creation," and that "all creation" must bestir itself to imitate the inhabitants of New York. "If we have no Alexander," says the writer of the preface, "or Caesar, or Bonaparte, or Wellington, to shine on the stormy pages of our history, we have such names as Franklin, Whitney, Morse, and a host of others, to shed a more beneficent lustre on the story of our rise. The means by which a few poor colonists have come to excel all nations in the arts of peace, and to astonish the people of Europe with their achievements through the development of their inventive genius, are true subjects for a history of the United States." Surely this light estimation of the military genius of the United States at the present crisis ill becomes a patriotic citizen of the Union. Do not the ashes of General Jackson stir in their last resting-place? Will the young Napoleon be silent under such indignity? As for the inventive genius of the Americans,—though we recognize it, we nevertheless would assure the eminent literary men that the astonishment of Europe is by no means so profound as they imagine. From beginning to end the dictionary is devoid of reliable information. International Copyright is dismissed in the following playful style: "The question of international copyright sinks in insignificance before the fact that the public here demand home productions, and some American writers realize fortunes, notwithstanding that the supply of foreign books is as free as ever to the trade. The great future is among the millions of American readers. The population in this country now probably equals that of Great Britain. Among them the readers are at least double those of the British Islands. In the next twenty years they will redouble what they now are, and with a well-developed American literature, British writers must direct their labours to the great future of the language on this continent." Surely Yankee impudence never went beyond this! Think of it, British writers;—a few years more, and Brother Jonathan will be your chief patron!

The Ambulance Surgeon; or, Practical Observations on Gunshot Wounds. By P. L. Appia, M.D. Edited by T. W. Nunn and A. M. Edwards. (Edinburgh, Black.)—The editors of this slightly condensed translation of Appia's "Ambulance Surgeon" have produced a pocket manual that will be of use to the young army surgeon ordered out for the first time upon active service. Messrs. Nunn and Edwards have added an original chapter on Disinfectants. Their work is not one of great pretension, but it merits commendation.

The Druzes and the Maronites under the Turkish Rule, from 1840 to 1860. By Col. Churchill. (Quaritch.)—With considerable graphic power Col. Churchill tells a story that has been often told, but cannot be too frequently repeated. Speaking of the Mixed Commission still sitting, alternately at Damascus and Beyrout, for the examination of claims for losses sustained by Christians in Damas-

cus and a hal-
labours, has yet
Government
lowest part
will conti
part of t
justice.
edition of
carefully
for print
Paasha, a
pressive c
most sole
is a more
postors u
The De
a Slave G
Every fa
is presen
deficient
"I am y
Preface,
for prese
experien
woman l
subjects,
of slaver
public ou
strous fea
of presen
this for t
suffering
cate to li
intimatio
L. Maria
who have
for what
the stron
disgustin
Whall
Moor. 1
style of t
title. The
late" and
and perli
able.
Drift.
Tempera
written, a
teetotal
a purpos
good per
vine, be
well and
and com
comforta
portion t
tipping
houses a
and, acc
and left,
indeed!
induce a
quish bu
tion; bu
story, an
of perso
only pat
itself!
ing and
and "Be
is cleve
dient of
and, we
The 1
Shakespe
eher; j
critics v
compari
large a t
prove the
tended t
worthles
countere
Gerth, o
eight le
Hamlet

cus and the Lebanon, the author says, "A year and a half has elapsed since it has commenced its labours, but nothing like an adequate compensation has yet been awarded. The desire of the Ottoman Government to bring down the indemnities to the lowest possible figure has hitherto defeated, and will continue to defeat, the best intentions on the part of the European Commissioners to procure justice." Before Col. Churchill publishes the second edition of his manly, well-written book, he must carefully correct the text, keeping a sharp look-out for printer's errors. At p. 234 we read "Fuad Pasha, after making them (the deputies) an impressive allocation, of which the chief feature was most solemn and reiterated assurances," &c. This is a more amusing typographical error than compositors usually give us.

The Deeper Wrong; or, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl. Written by Herself. (Twedie.)—Every fault which an abolitionist novel can have is present in this repulsive tale, which is equally deficient in truth, decency and dramatic interest. "I am well aware," says L. Maria Child, in her Preface, "that many will accuse me of indecorum for presenting these pages to the public; for the experiences of this intelligent and much-injured woman belong to a class which some call delicate subjects, and others indelicate. This peculiar phase of slavery has generally been kept veiled; but the public ought to be made acquainted with its monstrous features, and I willingly take the responsibility of presenting them with the veil withdrawn. I do this for the sake of my sisters in bondage, who are suffering wrongs so foul, that our ears are too delicate to listen to them." Having given this frank intimation of the nature of the coming disclosures, L. Maria Child "withdraws the veil." Those only who have an appetite for what is cruel, and a taste for what is unclean, will part on good terms with the strong-minded woman who edits a slave-girl's disgusting revelations.

Whallabrook; or, Desolate Hearts: a Tale of the Moor. By Evashope. 2 vols. (Newby.)—The style of this book may be easily surmised from the title. The contents will be found to be very "desolate" and very sentimental, absurdly improbable, and perhaps we need scarcely add, totally unreadable.

Drift. By Mrs. Balfour. (Glasgow, Scottish Temperance League.)—This is a pretty little tale, written, as it would appear, to inculcate the strictest teetotal principles. Like all books written with a purpose, it is one-sided in its views. Every good person in the story is a total abstainer from wine, beer or spirits; and these all turn out very well and happily. The rest drink, more or less, and come to a very bad end—a moderately uncomfortable end, or to no particular end at all, in proportion to the degree in which they indulge their tipping propensities. Those who keep public-houses are, of course, villains of the deepest die; and, accordingly, all murder each other right and left, or go mad, or do something very terrible indeed! Whether the perusal of this book will induce any thriving landlord or landlady to relinquish business and take the pledge is another question; but, no doubt, "Drift" is an excellent little story, and will please a large and worthy class of persons, who hold that total abstinence is the only path to sobriety and virtue, if not to heaven itself! "Little Birdie" is everything that is charming and amiable—Dr. Franks quite admirable—and "Berry," the odd, bitter, sarcastic little cripple, is cleverly sketched, and is a most important ingredient of the plot, which is exceedingly intricate, and, we must own, a little far-fetched.

The Hamlet of Shakespeare.—[Der Hamlet von Shakespeare, von Dr. A. Gerth]. (Leipzig, Steinacher; London, Thimm.)—The modern German critics who, starting from Göthe's well-known comparison of 'Hamlet' to a vessel in which too large a tree has been set, have done their best to prove that in the Danish prince Shakespeare intended to present the English public with a most worthless specimen of mankind, have at last encountered an antagonist in the person of Dr. A. Gerth, of Putbus, who has delivered and published eight lectures for the purpose of showing that Hamlet was a very noble creature, and that his

uncle Claudius is by no means worthy of the admiration lavished upon him by Herr Rohrbuch. He seems to have been stimulated, in the first instance, by a patriotic feeling; for the theory according to which Hamlet is a monster of human weakness is generally propounded in company with another, according to which he is an exact type of modern Germany. However, he argues the question of the Prince's moral worth on its own merits, and assigns to him attributes which will render him much more acceptable in the eyes of practical tragedians than the heartless poltroon whom Herr Rohrbuch has depicted with such singular ingenuity.

Of Lectures and other small publications we have to notice:—The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson on *Education, Elementary and Liberal* (Seeley).—Mr. Stewart on *Music* (with Illustrations) (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—Mr. Umlin on *The Late Lord Macaulay, His Life and Writings* (Rivingtons).—Mr. Beresford-Hope on *The Results of the American Disruption* (Ridgway).—Mr. Roundell Palmer's *Speech on the North American Blockade* (Ridgway).—Mr. Parker on *The Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States* (Welch).—To these we may add the following of a religious nature:—The Rev. H. Mackenzie's *Ordination Lectures, delivered in Riechholme Palace Chapel* (Rivingtons).—*Life's Traveller arrested on his Journey: a Sermon*, by the Rev. A. B. Evans, on the decease of the Rev. J. Murray (Skeffington).—*Abba, Father: being Ten Lectures on the Lord's Prayer*, by the Rev. J. E. Cumming (Simpkin).—*Sermon of Dr. Martin Luther: Of the Nativity of Christ* (Wertheim).—*Suggestions for a Church of Unity, embodying a Review of the Distinguishing Doctrines and Practices of the Church of Rome and the Society of Friends*, by a Layman (Bennett).—*Life Unfolding: a Poem for the Young*, by Elizabeth Anne Campbell; Part II. *The Living World* (Wertheim).—*Hymns and Melodies for Sabbath Schools and Families*, edited by the Rev. C. H. Bateman (Gall & Ingley).—*New Wine in Old Bottles*, by the Rev. J. B. Heard (Hatchard).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Across the Carpathians, ed. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Albert's (Prince) Golden Precepts, roy. 16mo. 2/6 cl.
Apple Blossoms; or, a Mother's Legacy, ed. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Beardmore's Manual of Hygiene, 4th ed. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Binney's Theological Compendium, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Black's Guide to Dorsetshire, Devon and Cornwall, ed. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Brace's A Woman's Life, 3 vols. post 8vo. 3/1 cl.
Brodie's Psychological Inquiry, Pt. 3, 6s. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland, 4th ed. Pt. 1, 2s.
Dale's Clergyman's Legal Hand-Book, 3rd ed. ed. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
De Quincy's Works, Vol. 4, new ed. The English Mail Coach, 4/6
Diarmid's Henrietta Temple, new ed. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Dollinger's The Church and the Churches, trans. by M. Gabe, 15/6
Foes of our Faith, and how to Defeat Them, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Freshfield's Grisons and Italian Valleys of the Bernina, 10/6 cl.
Gostick's Employment of the Dead, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Green (Rev. C.) the late, Brief Menology, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Gurnall's Christian in Complete Armour, by Campbell, n. ed. 9/6 cl.
Hall's Book of British Columbia, ed. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Hawth's Hunted to Death; or, Life in Two Hemispheres, 1/6 swd.
Hayward's Essays on Scientific and other Subjects, 8vo. 14/6 cl.
Hooker's British Ferns, Drawings by Fitch, roy. 8vo. 42/6 cl.
Hooker's Garden Ferns, Drawings by Fitch, roy. 8vo. 42/6 cl.
Irving's Edward Life, by Mrs. Oliphant, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/6 cl.
Irving's (Washington) Life & Letters, ed. by his Nephew, Vol. 1, 7/6
Jordan's Sunshine at Last, roy. 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Lever's Charles O'Malley, Vol. 1, new ed. ed. 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Lowell's Biglow Papers, Second Series, Pt. 1, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Market Harborough, 4th ed. ed. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Marshall's Population and Trade in France, in 1861-2, post 8vo. 8/6
Martin's (Rev. H.) Life and Letters, edited by Sergeant, ed. 8vo. 5/6
Mayhew & Binney's Criminal Prisons of London, imp. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Miller's Hugh Essays, Historical & Biographical, Political, &c. 7/6
Miller's Doubting Christian Obtaining the Light of Life, 8vo. 2/6
Napier's Lectures on Butler's Analogy of Religion, Part 1, 2/6 swd.
Payn's Melbeus in London, 8vo. 5/6 bds.
Phillimore's Speech in the Bishop of Salisbury's Williams, 8vo. 5/6
Poes: Secular, Serious and Sacred, by Owen Glendower, 3/6 cl.
Pulpit Illustrations, from Spencer's Things New and Old, ed. 8vo. 6/6
Rawlin's American Dis-Union, ed. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Reade's J. E. Saturday Sterne, 3 vols. ed. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Robin Hood Ballads and Songs, from Ritson and others, 24mo. 3/6
Rome's Military Catechism, by Melton, 8vo. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Thomson's Tourists and Notes of Travel, edited by Galton, 14/6 cl.
Swainson's New Zealand and the War, post 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Tarbut's New Illustrated London Guide for 1862, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Thomson's Amateur's Repository, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Thornton's Conyers Lea; or, Sketches of Character, ed. 8vo. 10/6
Tyndall's Mountaineering in 1861, ed. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel, edited by Galton, 14/6 cl.
Vincent, Résumé de Grammaire Française, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Wilbraham's Cheshire Pilgrims; or, Sketches of Crusading Life, 6/6
Wood's Thebanes, 3 vols. ed. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Woolrych's Criminal Law as Amended, roy. 12mo. 28/6 cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, by AARON PENLEY, with a full Course of Chromo-Lithographic Studies, invaluable for Student, Teacher, Amateur, or the Drawing-Room Table.—Prospectuses of DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

ILLUMINATION.—The best and cheapest Manuals and Works of authority on the Art.—Prospectuses of DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

HISTORY IN WILLS.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell, whose adoption of the request of historical readers for an easy and inexpensive access to the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate has been recorded in the *Athenæum*, has issued the following regulations on the subject:—

"1. Application is to be made by letter directed to the Judge at 'The Principal Registry, Her Majesty's Court of Probate, London,' with 'Department for Literary Inquiry' in the corner of the envelope.

"2. The applicant is to state his name, address, profession or description, the object of research, and the period during which he proposes to attend. If considered necessary, he may be called upon for further explanation or a reference.

"3. A card signed by the Judge will give the applicant free admission for literary purposes during the time specified therein, subject to the requirements of Regulation No. 5. This privilege will be liable to forfeiture for any breach of the rules or regulations, or any injury to, or want of care in the use of, the books or documents.

"4. The Department for Literary Inquiry will open at 10 A.M. and close at 3.30 P.M., except between the 10th of August and the 24th of October, when the hours will be from 11 A.M. until 2.30 P.M. On Saturdays and holidays the Department will be closed.

"5. Every visitor will be required to sign his name in a book on each attendance, and for the present only three persons can be admitted at one time.

"6. The visitor will be allowed without fee to search the Calendars, to read the registered copies of Wills proved before the year 1700, the Probate and Administration Act Books to the same date, and to make extracts from such Wills and Books.

"7. He will not be allowed to trace or take an impression from the writing of any book or document in the Registry, or to use ink in making extracts.

"8. No more than two volumes can be produced for one reader at the same time.

"9. The Superintendent of the department will arrange the days for the attendance of those who are entitled to admission, and, as far as possible, give facilities for each person who has commenced a search and inquiry, to complete the same without interruption. C. CRESSWELL."

Literary inquirers will be very thankful for this courtesy. The restriction to three persons at one time is a temporary necessity, but we hope it will soon be removed. The clause in section 7, against making extracts in ink, is a more serious drawback. Why should not the rules observed at the Record Office be adopted at the Court of Probate?

BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.

April 12, 1862.

Dr. Beke has been long known for the hardihood—not to say extravagance—of his proposed reforms in Biblical geography. There is hardly a country, or a city, mentioned in Scripture which he is content to leave in the position ordinarily assigned to it. His latest crocheted—for I can really call it by no other name—has been to apply the title of "Aram Naharaim" to the plain watered by the two rivers of Damascus, and to identify the Haran of Genesis with a petty village in that district; and although Mr. Porter and Mr. Ainsworth, who are our standard authorities on the geography of Syria, have both exposed in the pages of the *Athenæum* the utter untenability of this hypothesis, he does not appear disposed to yield an inch of his ground. Now, I cannot expect to be more fortunate than my predecessors in convincing Dr. Beke of his error; yet, having studied with much care, and with the aid of materials not generally available to research, the early geography of Syria and Mesopotamia, and having thus formed very decided—and in some respects novel—opinions on the points at issue, I think it may be of use in arresting the spread of Dr. Beke's heresy, and preventing his further dislocation of the map of Ancient Asia, if I enter my independent

protest against his pretended discovery of "Haran" in the plain of Damascus, and at the same time state the views which I have been led to form with regard to the immigration of the family of Abraham into Palestine.

Firstly, then, on the subject of Haran in Aram Naharaim, I would recommend the following notes to Dr. Beke's consideration, as supplementary to the arguments of Mr. Porter and Mr. Ainsworth.

1. Haran was undoubtedly beyond the Euphrates in respect to Gilead, for "the river" which Jacob passed over in his flight can be no other than that stream: indeed, all the Targums (Onkelos, Jonathan and Jerusalem) and the Syrian and Arabic versions of the Pentateuch use the name of the Euphrates for the Hebrew נָהָרִים in Gen. xxxi. 21.

2. Haran in Aram Naharaim was also far removed to the east of Palestine; for Jacob, in Gen. xxix. 1, is said to have gone to the "land of the people of the east"; and Balaam, again, who came from Aram Naharaim, complains that he had been brought "out of the mountains of the east" (Numbers xxiii. 7). Such allusions cannot by possibility apply to Damascus, which was due north of Palestine.

3. No argument can be drawn from Jacob's flight as to the exact distance between Gilead and Haran; for we know not how many days were consumed by Laban in his preparations for the pursuit, after receiving notice, "on the third day," of the evasion of his son-in-law. Laban, indeed, may have required a week, or even ten days, to collect his followers and dromedaries from the desert before setting out to recover his "images"; so that, although, when once fairly started, he traversed the entire distance from Haran to Gilead in seven days, Jacob may have occupied as much as twenty days on his march to the same place from the banks of the Euphrates: and I may add, that these assumed measurements of time would be perfectly reconcilable, supposing the distance from Gilead to Aram Naharaim to be from 250 to 300 miles; for an Arab tribe on its ordinary migrations moves from twelve to fifteen miles per diem, while the regular dromedary post consumes no more than eight days in crossing the desert from Damascus to Baghdad, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

4. The next point I would insist on is, that the "Haran of the Columns" of Dr. Beke is a place utterly unknown either in ancient or modern geography. In all probability, the name does not date more than a few generations back, and was adopted merely in consequence of the "arid" situation of the place (حَرّ having that signification in Arabic), on the immediate confines of the desert; whereas the true Haran, as has been well observed in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' page 755, "has never changed its appellation" from the earliest times, and may be thus traced down in a consecutive series of notices in the Bible, in the Assyrian Inscriptions, in Greek and Latin authors, and, finally, in Syriac and Arabic geography, from the patriarchal ages to the present day.

5. The indications of relative geography which the Bible affords in reference to Haran are exactly applicable to the well-known city near the source of the Bilich, and are in the same degree inapplicable to the position of Damascus. For instance, Haran is associated with Gozan and Rezep and Eden in 2 Kings xix. 12, and Isaiah xxxvii. 12, and with Canneh and Eden in Ezek. xxvii. 23; Calno, again, (the same as Canneh,) being joined with Carchemish on the Euphrates in Is. x. 9. Now, all these places can be shown from the Cuneiform Inscriptions to be certainly in Northern Mesopotamia, and therefore in immediate relation with the great Haran. Gozan is thus always joined in the Inscriptions with Nisibin, and "the river of Gozan" must be represented accordingly by the left branch of the Khabur, which is named the *Hermas* both in the Inscriptions and by the Arab geographers. Rezep—called *Rizappa* in the Inscriptions—seems to have occupied the after site of Edessa; while Eden, if it be the same as *Bil-Adin*, must have been at Seruj or Anthemusia. Calno, again—or Canneh, which has been hitherto confounded with the Babylonian city of Calneh—was, I think, on or near the Upper Euphrates;

and Carchemish represents, beyond all question, the Hierapolis of the Greeks and Mabog of the Syrians, the Syrian version of the Bible using Mabog for Carchemish in 2 Chron. xxxv. 20. All these indications are absolutely irreconcilable with the position of Damascus in Southern Syria, and would thus alone, I submit, prove fatal to Dr. Beke's theory.

6. In closing my protest, I will only further suggest to Dr. Beke that he would find "flocks of sheep," and "wells," and "Arab maidens drawing water," in every village along the skirts of the desert from Damascus to Mosul; and that if such arguments are to be admitted in support of his identification of Haran, it would be better to remove the question altogether from the canons of critical inquiry.

I will now briefly state my own views on the various questions of Biblical geography involved in the Haran controversy. In the first place, I doubt exceedingly if the word "Aram," when it occurs in Scripture as the first member of a compound term, is ever intended to represent a geographical proper name. "Aram," at any rate, is unknown in the Cuneiform Inscriptions as a name for Syria: it is unknown even to the Syrians themselves,—inasmuch so, that the Syriac version of the Bible usually substitutes Edom for the Hebrew אֲרָם, and the lexicographers ignore the title altogether. My own belief is, that "Aram" in Scripture, when it precedes a geographical name,—whether it be Naharaim, or Damascus, or Zobah, or Maacha, or Beth Rehob,—merely means "the high lands"; and I suppose that *Aram Naharaim* is thus used for "the high lands of the *Nahiri*,"—these *Nahiri* being a Scytho-Arian people, well known in the Inscriptions, who inhabited along the southern slopes of the Taurus from the Persian frontier almost to Cilicia, and who are also frequently mentioned in Egyptian records of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth dynasties, under the name of *Naharain*. At any rate, I cannot admit the word Naharaim to be the dual number of נָהָר, "a river"; for there is no reason to suppose that the early Orientals were ever able to realize the notion of a continent shut in between two rivers, confounded as they were with the numerous affluents both of the Tigris and the Euphrates in the upper part of their courses, and with the network of canals which joined the two rivers together in their lower part. I should rather believe "Mesopotamia" to have been a Greek idea altogether, and that the Arabs merely translated a foreign name in calling the country between the rivers *Feizreh*, or "the Island."

But, although Aram in composition may thus be confidently taken for a generic title, equivalent to the *Nirib* or *Nirba* of the Cuneiform Inscriptions, the Arameans had, no doubt, a positive existence, and are thus to be extensively traced in geography. In the Assyrian annals, the *Arimu* appear as a powerful Semitic tribe, probably of Arab descent—being joined, as they usually are, with the Nabatheans, Hagarenes and others of kindred origin,—and inhabiting along the valley of the Euphrates, from the Chaldean marshes to the confines of Syria. In fact, in the ancient ethnic distribution they occupy the place now held by the Anezeh and the Shammar Arabs. The colony, then, which emigrated from Ur of the Chaldees under the leading of Abraham I suppose to have been of this tribe; and hence I would explain, not only the title of *Arami*, which is given both to Bethuel and Laban, Gen. xxv. 20, &c., but the origin likewise of the name of Padan-Aram, or "the plains of the Arameans": the country being so called from the immigrant Aramean colony, precisely as the plain of Haran at the present day is called *Berriyet-es-Shammar*, after the Shammar Arabs, who pitch their tents there. The great and essential distinction, I may add, between the Abrahamic nomadic colony and the fixed population of the country which they left was, that the former were of the Semitic and the latter of the Turanian family. This, indeed, is now rendered perfectly clear from the numerous bilingual Cuneiform tablets in the British Museum; and a most important field of ethnological inquiry has thus been opened out to us.

How, at the same time, the Aramean tribes obtained such a predominance in Syria as to cause the LXX to translate אֲרָם throughout the Bible by Συρία, and as led all the later Greeks to use the two names indifferently, is not apparent; but as the *Ἀρίμω* were known both to Homer and Hesiod, and as the *Arimu* are mentioned in conjunction with Carchemish in the earliest historical inscription of Assyria that we possess (about B.C. 1120), it is evident that at a very early period the tribes in question must, in their annual migrations, have shown themselves in strength, like the modern Anezeh, along the whole eastern frontiers of Syria.

The question of language, which presents some difficulties, must also be briefly noticed. I suppose, then, the "Aramean" of the Bible, or, as the Authorized Version translates the word, the "Syrian," to have been the pure Semitic tongue, which was brought from Ur by the primitive nomadic colonists to Haran, and which was subsequently, by offshoots from the same family, introduced generally into Assyria, from whence, or directly from the banks of the Euphrates, it gradually, and in a much later age, spread into Syria. The family of Abraham would seem already in the third generation to have adopted the vernacular dialect of Palestine, which was probably a mixed tongue, while the Arameans of the desert retained the purer language of their forefathers; hence the difference between the terms *Gul-ede*, which is Hebrew and Hebrew only, and *Jegar Sahadutha*, which is common to most Semitic tongues, applied respectively by Jacob and Laban to "the mound of the Covenant"; and I may add, as a curious point of illustration, that the practice of raising a tumultus to commemorate a compact seems to have been universal in ancient times, the expressions *Jegar Birith* in Assyrian (equivalent to *Jegar Sahadutha*), or *Izi ribanna* in Babylonian, being of frequent employment in the Inscriptions. If we consider, moreover, the Aramean mentioned in the Bible to have been the true Semitic language of Assyria,—not the corrupt vernacular of Syria, but the classical tongue in which all the historical Inscriptions of Nineveh are written,—we shall understand better the request of Hezekiah's officers, that Rabshakeh should carry on his conference with them in אַרְמִית, "Aramic," so that the Jews who had lost the use of the old tongue might not understand him.

I now go on to consider the name of Haran. The true form of the name is *Kharraan*, and the Assyrian word (adopted probably from the Babylonian, for no correspondent exists in the other Semitic tongues) means "a road" or "path," being, in fact, synonymous with the terms *ἄρα* and *ῥα*, which are common to the Hebrew and Assyrian. The ideographic cuneiform sign representing the word *kharran*, "a road" or "path," is one which is also used to express "iteration," being formed of two double lines intersecting each other, and having the variant phonetic powers of *ras*, Arian for "a road," and *kas*, Turanian for "two." I am thus led to suspect that *Kharraan* was so named from being the point where the great road from east to west, leading from Nineveh to Carchemish, was crossed by the route running north and south and leading from Asia Minor to the passage of the Euphrates at Thapsacus. Be that as it may, *Kharraan* appears to have been a place of much celebrity throughout all the flourishing period of Assyrian history. It is mentioned, in conjunction with the river *Khabur*, as the scene of one of the great hunting exploits of Tiglath Pileser I. (about B.C. 1120), and it was frequently visited by the great Sardanapalus in his expeditions from Nineveh to the Euphrates. The name is also found in the geographical lists of the conquests of Tiglath Pileser II., and it further furnishes one of the standard honorific titles of Sargon.

The later history of the place in Greek and Roman, Syriac and Arabian annals need not be followed; but it may be well to state that no great dependence can be placed on the Abrahamic traditions connected with the neighbourhood, and to which Mr. Ainsworth has drawn attention; for they are not older, probably, than the second or third century, when Biblical antiquities were first studied, and in a very uncritical fashion, by the fathers of

the Syriac of Ur was
violation
citation
that per
And
dees," I
for plac
Euphrat
—an in
the du
which d
Biblical
(Eupole
concur i
in Chald
to the sa
be noted
five hund
Mesopot
proper th
have any
Ur: the
Huruk, a
Warka; i
sented by
Cuneiform
point, as
cylinders
group of
which the
but I can
admit of
reading o
Babylonian
instances
exact gro
name of
Mugher,
characters
nearly as
Oipin of I
with the
elemental
both, bein
Syllabarie
tect, and l
"protecto
rate, Ur of
"Moon,"
hence the
city in ques
"Aramu
that Huru
Huri, or I
birthplace,
the Talnu
modern na
secondly, th
the identit
with Wark
their early
translation
other, the t
was merely
prosperity
Huruk, or
fully distin
former bein
the LXX, i
latter is the
of which ha
local geogr
our era.
It remain
Gentile app
if the Abra
Ur, or Mug
come into
both of the
bank of the
name, there
of "passing
however, a
question, bo
"bank" or
After being,
and I am si
significatio

the Syrian Church. At any rate, the identification of *Ur* with *Urfah*, which name was a mere abbreviation of the Greek *Καλλιφόρος*, and the resuscitation of the name of *Seruj*, were inventions of that period.

And now, having alluded to "Ur of the Chaldees," I proceed to state categorically my grounds for placing that city at the spot on the Lower Euphrates now occupied by the ruins of *Mugheir*,—an identification which is of great importance to the due understanding of the Jewish Exodus, but which does not seem to be generally accepted by Biblical geographers. All ancient authorities, then (Eupolemus, Nicolaus of Damascus, Josephus, &c.), concur in placing *Ur* in Lower Babylonia, that is, in Chaldaea proper, and all Jewish tradition points to the same locality, the Chaldeans, indeed, it may be noted "*en passant*," never approached within five hundred miles of *Urfah* or the cities of Northern Mesopotamia). In the said region of Chaldaea proper there are two sites and two sites only which have any claim to represent the ancient capital of *Ur*: the one of these is named in the Inscriptions *Huruk*, and is represented by the present ruins of *Warka*; the other is named *Huri*, and is represented by the ruins of *Mugheir*. I am aware that Cuneiform students are sceptical on this latter point, as they merely find upon the bricks and cylinders of *Mugheir* a monogram, or rather a group of monograms, for the name of the city, to which they are unable to attach any phonetic value; but I can assure them that the question does not admit of argument, for besides that the phonetic reading of *Huri* occurs in several of the lists of Babylonian cities, there are actually three different instances in the bilingual vocabularies of the exact group of monograms, which represent the name of the Chaldaean capital on the bricks of *Mugheir*, being read in the ordinary Assyrian characters as *Huri*. This name represents as nearly as possible the *Ὠριή* of Josephus and the *Ὠριή* of Eupolemus, and it appears to be connected with the old Babylonian name of the moon, the elemental sign of "*Hur*," which is common to both, being equivalent, as stated in the so-called Syllabaries, to the Semitic root "*nazar*," to protect, and being perhaps applied to the moon as the "protector" of the heavens and earth. At any rate, *Ur* or *Hur*, *אור*, was especially the city of the "Moon," being dedicated to that divinity, and hence the Arab title of *Kamardin* applied to the city in question by Eupolemus, from the Arabic word *kamar*, "the moon. I have been led to observe that *Huruk*, or *Warka*, may possibly contest with *Huri*, or *Mugheir*, the honour of being Abraham's birthplace, bearing in mind as I do, firstly, that the Talmudic tract, entitled the *Yoma*, asserts the modern name of *Ur* to be *Hurikut*, *אוריכט*; and, secondly, that some Arab traditionists also maintain the identity of *Hur*, where Abraham was born, with *Warka*, otherwise sufficiently well known in their early history. I believe, however, that this translation of the tradition from one site to the other, the two cities being in immediate proximity, was merely owing to the ruin of *Huri* and to the prosperity of *Huruk* under the Sassanian kings. *Huruk*, or *Warka*, should, in my opinion, be carefully distinguished from *Huri*, or *Mugheir*; the former being the *אור* of Genesis x. 10, *Ὠριή* of the LXX, and *Ὠριή* of the later Greeks, while the latter is the true "*Ur* of the Chaldees," the name of which has, it would seem, disappeared from the local geography almost from the commencement of our era.

It remains that I should say a few words on the Gentile appellation of Hebrew. It is evident that if the Abrahamic colony really were Arameans of *Ur*, or *Mugheir*, they could not be said to have come into Palestine from *beyond* the Euphrates, both of the countries in question being on the right bank of the river, and that the derivation of the name, therefore, from *עבר*, with the ordinary sense of "passing over," must be incorrect. There is, however, a frequent application of the root in question, both in Assyrian and in Arabic, to the "bank" or "shore" of a sea or river (the Celtic *āber* being, perhaps, in this sense a cognate word), and I am strongly inclined to believe that in this signification of the term is to be sought the true

explanation of the title of *Ibri* or Hebrew. Yacut, indeed, in his great Geographical Dictionary, expressly states that the name of *עבר*, *Ibr*, applied to the "bank" or "shore" of the Lower Euphrates, that is, as he goes on to explain, to the narrow belt of alluvial land extending from the right bank of the river to the desert;† and in the Talmudic tract, "*Bava Bathra*," 91. 1, we have the further most valuable notice that a very early traditionist had stated "*Ur* of the Chaldees" to be the same as *עברא זעירא*, *Ibra Zeira*, that is, "the lesser *Ibr*," from which we may infer that the upper part of the basin of the Euphrates about Babylon and Cufah, where the alluvial strip is somewhat wider, was called "the greater *Ibr*," and that the lower part about *Mugheir*, where the belt narrows to a few miles, was called "the lesser *Ibr*." The nomadic colony, then, which emigrated from *Ur* of the Chaldees, as they were ethnically *Arami* or *Arameans*, so they would be territorially *Ibri* or *Hebrews*; and it is further by no means impossible that the *עבר הנהר* of the Bible, which, as Gesenius observes ("Thesaurus," p. 986), applies as often to the Cis-Euphratic as to the Trans-Euphratic region, should, where it refers to the original seat of the Jewish race, as in *Josh. xxiv. 2, 3, &c.*, be translated by "the *Ibr*, or littoral country, of the Euphrates," rather than by "the other side of the flood."

If time and space permitted, I should desire, before concluding my letter, to say a few words on the proper meaning and etymology of the Hebrew *כסדים*, which is universally rendered in the Bible by *Kasdim* and the Chaldees. I am not prepared to go the length of Mons. Oppert, who maintains that *Kasdim* is Turanian for "Mesopotamia" (from *kas* "two" and "*dim*" water); but there is no concealing the fact, that there is something eminently unsatisfactory in the forced assimilation of *Kasdim* with Chaldaea. In the first place, the substitution of the Hebrew sibilant for the Assyrian liquid is without precedent, although the reverse change is sufficiently common. In the second place, the Hebrew term is sometimes used as a feminine singular as well as a masculine plural. Again, the term *Kasdim* does not seem, from the Inscriptions, to have been known in the old time, the name never once occurring among the many ethnic titles of the early kings of Babylonia. The *Kasdim*, indeed, of the Inscriptions are first met with as a tribe on the Lower Euphrates in the annals of the son of Sardanapalus, about B.C. 850; and there is no trace on the monuments of their ever having occupied, either geographically or politically, the position which is assigned to the *Kasdim* in the historical and prophetic books of Scripture. On the other hand, there is the consistent voice of all antiquity, and the authority of present usage, for the identity of the *Kasdim* with the *Kasdi* or Chaldeans; and I am entirely without the means of explaining how, if the names were originally distinct and applied to different people, such a complete amalgamation should have taken place.

I can only regard this question of the *Kasdim* as one of those puzzles which, together with the etymology and application of *Shinar*, *Nimrud* and some other early Biblical names, have not yet yielded to research; but which must, it would seem, in due time be solved, as our acquaintance with the darker points of Babylonian archaeology becomes, through the bilingual tablets, more extended and certain. H. C. RAWLINSON.

SCHOOLS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Naples, April 8, 1862.

SOME facts have been recently made public which show the deplorable state of ignorance in which this country has been sunk, partly through the apathy and partly through the well-calculated designs of a bigoted and ambitious clergy. First, let me speak of the capital. In the Quarter of San Giuseppe, one of the most active and commercial quarters of Naples, there is a population of 47,000; of whom, according to recent returns, not more

than 3,000 can read and 2,500 can write. I leave you to judge what must be the condition of the country communes. During the last fortnight the Commission of Public Instruction has been visiting and examining the public schools of Naples in order to test the character and amount of instruction given. In some the results were favourable, and amongst these were a few of the schools in which the old Neapolitan system has been preserved; whilst others were as defective as can well be imagined. I speak now of the old Municipal schools, 47 in number, and which as yet have not been increased since the Union; but the most lamentable fact of all is, that these have not been frequented by more than 3,000 pupils out of a population of nearly half a million, allowing an average of 68 to each school. To meet the evil, a project has for many months been presented to the municipality for forming 82 communal schools in all—12 infant and 12 evening schools; but as yet the project has not been carried out, for the reason, as I am informed, that the instructions from Turin have been unpalatable and inapplicable. Whether there be any reason for that excuse, or whether it springs from the municipalism of the Neapolitans, I will not pretend to say; but, undoubtedly, the orders sent down from the North have met with much passive opposition. The only real addition made to the means of instruction for the lower classes has been four infant schools (two more are to be opened shortly) and two evening schools. Formerly, the municipality spent 15,000 ducats a year for keeping up the elementary schools; but at one of their recent sittings they opened up a credit on their budget for 53,000 ducats annually, being a considerable increase, and showing a higher appreciation of the necessity and value of popular instruction. Besides the schools here projected, and a Scuola Tecnica, some have been opened by private charity; and, if not many, individuals are at work in promoting objects which are essential to national redemption. The great want, however, is efficient teachers; but measures have been taken to provide a remedy, as twenty-seven magisterial schools have been opened in Southern Italy, which have already examined and certificated 1,387 teachers. These measures have, however, been carried out hurriedly and imperfectly, to provide for immediate and pressing necessities; and all that can be said is, that the class of teachers is very slightly improved.

"The Italian Ladies' Philanthropic Association" has commenced a movement of great importance, and the first school supported by them has been lately opened, in Torre del Greco. As I have a practical knowledge of that school, which provides dress, food and instruction for 100 girls, it is with much confidence that I recommend the "Association," which is founded on broad and liberal principles, to the support of the British public.

I must not conclude this slight notice of what is being done for mental training, without alluding to a project started by an English gentleman, resident in Naples, for the formation of communal libraries. The plan is, in the first instance, to form such libraries with the voluntary contributions of books from the inhabitants of each commune, and the projector trusts that once such nuclei are formed there will be no difficulty felt in enlarging and extending them. The project has been well received, and is being carried out in several instances; and the Minister of Public Instruction, giving his full approval to the suggestion, has promised to send circulars to the various communes, urging them to form commissions for securing success to the movement. At present, a great impulse is being given to public instruction; a new power is being acquired by the people, which, it is felt by our countrymen, will be comparatively inoperative unless libraries are substituted for or added to the *caffè*, the billiard-room and the *piazza*, which are the only resources for the Italians in their idle hours.

Together with educational plans for the benefit of the natives, I am glad to say that a good day and boarding school for boys is being formed for English Protestants; and I am desirous of announcing, through your pages, the projected accom-

† Yacut further adds, on the authority of the famous traditionist El Kalbi, that the Jewish *Therapim*, or Hebrews, took their name from this district, and not because they crossed over the Euphrates.

plishment of an object which has long been felt to be a desideratum by residents and visitors. Up to the present time, it may be almost literally said that English Protestants have not had the means of educating their children; and this has been felt to be a strong objection to a residence in a country so inviting from its climate and natural beauties. Applications have already been made to England for a good master. Should this plan succeed, I do not see why an attempt should not be made to provide local instruction for the other sex—an object of not less, and perhaps of much greater, social importance. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Society of Arts, with the view of showing hospitality to the Commissioners, Guarantors, Jurors, principal Exhibitors and others connected with the approaching Exhibition, and especially to our Foreign visitors, will hold three Evening Receptions at the South Kensington Museum, on the 7th of May, 9th of July and 8th of October.

The Academy of Sciences of Göttingen announce the publication of the Collected Works of Gauss, the celebrated mathematician, including the manuscripts left at his decease. The works will appear in seven volumes, quarto, under the titles:—I. Disquisitiones Arithmetice.—II. Höhere Arithmetik.—III. Analysis.—IV. Geometrie und Methode der kleinsten Quadrate.—V. Mathematische Physik.—VI. Astronomie.—VII. Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium. The first six volumes will occupy about five or six years in publication,—the seventh volume will appear later. The copyright interest in the Theoria Motus will not expire for some time.

The Lord Chief Baron, as President of the Photographic Society, has issued cards for an Evening Reception, on Friday, April 25.

The President of the Alpine Club has issued cards for an Evening Reception, on Thursday, the 1st of May.

Mr. Safford has discovered a new planet, which discovery raises the number of asteroids yet known to 72. It is noticed that the newly-found member of our system has the least mean distance yet recognized among the minor planets.

Mr. Clark, with a new object-glass of eighteen inches and a half aperture, has discovered a companion of Sirius. This new star has been seen by Prof. Bond, at the Observatory of Harvard College, and by M. Chacornac, at the Observatory in Paris. Dr. Peters does not accept the identity of the companion thus discovered with that which he had calculated.

About two months ago we called attention to the necessity of a little Parliamentary literature reform, in that perplexing publication, the 'Journals of the House.' We are glad to see that a Select Committee, which will meet immediately after the recess, has been nominated to consider the question and to report as to the expediency of a compendious record of Parliamentary proceedings.

From the Estimates issued this week, we learn that the total cost of the temporary Commissions now sitting will not be much less than 16,000*l.* in the present financial year. This estimate includes 880*l.* for the Fine Arts Commission at the Houses of Parliament.

As Calendar follows Calendar from the Queen's Printers, the extent and richness of our State Papers dawn upon us with considerable power. The Calendars already fill a shelf, and will in time fill a library. In 1857, the first tome appeared; and we have now twenty-one of these useful and bulky volumes in a row. For readers who have not the whole set of these important works before them, it may be well to state in a few words what has been done. Mr. Lemon dated the first volume of the series, December 1856; he had been many years at work upon it; some of its sheets had been three or four years in type; and it has not yet been followed by a second volume. Mr. Lemon is a competent and meritorious public servant; but he has served a long life in office; and it is apparent, on comparison with his fellows, that his speed is not

very great. Since Mr. Lemon's Calendar was in the press, Mr. Bruce has sent out five volumes of Calendar, Mrs. Everett Green seven volumes. The following list is complete up to the present moment:—of our Domestic Papers, Mr. Brewer's Papers of Henry the Eighth, one volume; Mr. Lemon's Elizabeth, one volume; Mrs. Green's James the First, four volumes; Mr. Bruce's Charles the First, five volumes; and Mrs. Green's Charles the Second, three volumes.—of our Colonial Papers, one volume by Mr. Sainsbury;—of our Irish Papers, one volume by Mr. H. C. Hamilton;—of our Scottish Papers, two volumes by Mr. J. Thorpe;—of our Foreign Papers, two volumes by Mr. Turnbull.

Three sets of prizes for the best specimens of table decoration will be given at the Horticultural Gardens during this season. In May, Lady Dorothy Neville will give two prizes, one of six guineas and one of four guineas, for specimens of flowers dressed for the table. In June, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke will give, as last year, three prizes, one of ten guineas, one of seven, and one of three guineas, for flowers and fruit. In September, Mr. Gassiot will give ten guineas for specimens of plants grown for the same purpose.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are about to publish, for Mr. Henry Taylor, a new dramatic composition, entitled 'St. Clement's Eve,' embodying the history and manners of the time of Charles the Sixth of France.

Our reference to the public rumour of M. and Madame Goldschmidt opening a concert-hall in London, brings us a distinct correction:—

"April 14, 1862.

"In the last but one number of the *Athenæum*, I find a statement to the effect that Madame Goldschmidt and myself contemplate building a concert-hall, in London, for the purpose of giving musical performances, &c. As this is entirely incorrect, and nothing of the kind is intended, I should feel obliged if in your next number you would give a distinct denial to the rumour.

"I am, &c., OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT."

The Queen has sent lithographic copies of a portrait of herself and of the late Prince Consort, executed shortly after their marriage, to every member of Her Majesty's household.

The International Association of Decimal Coinage have succeeded in making a very perfect collection of the coins, weights and measures of all countries, which will be exhibited in connexion with the class of Philosophical Instruments at the International Exhibition.

The great demand and limited supply of india-rubber have led to many endeavours, all hitherto futile, to find an efficient substitute for it. Lately, however, it has been discovered that by drying and oxidizing certain oils, a substance remains, possessing many of the valuable qualities of india-rubber.

Mr. Phelps has given a practical denial to the assertion that he could not conscientiously consent to his theatre being opened during Passion Week by acting himself, at the Standard, during the whole of the period, excepting, of course, on Good Friday, in 'Richelieu' and 'The Bridal.' The houses have been well attended.—We may add here, that all the houses except the Haymarket have availed themselves of the opportunity, and Mr. Buckstone has been careful to explain that his theatre has been shut only for the sake of some needful repairs, which had been projected previous to the promulgation of the concession made by the Lord Chamberlain.

A performance took place at the New Royalty Theatre, on Thursday week, in support of a fund which is being raised for Mr. Love, the celebrated polyphonist, who has been for some time suffering from an entire paralysis of his powers. It was mainly supported by amateurs, whose general acting was, however, above the average, and in more than one instance decidedly good. They were assisted by Miss Edith Heraud, Miss Craven, Mrs. G. Lee, the Misses Clara and Barbara Morgan, and other professional artists. The pieces were 'Plot and Passion,' 'The Pacha of Pimlico,' 'Somebody Else,' and 'Homage to Flora.' The part of

Madame de Fontanges was undertaken by Miss Heraud, for the first time. The audience was brilliant as well as numerous, and acknowledged with much enthusiasm the success of the performances. Among these was an extraordinary exhibition of imitative power, on the part of Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker (the son of the late Mr. Crofton Croker), who, in an "Imaginary Conversation," presented the most exact portraits we ever witnessed of our best actors. Fechter, Kean, Buckstone, Sothorn, Webster and others, were so completely copied, that admiration was converted into wonder. Mr. Dillon Croker had previously, in the drama of 'Plot and Passion,' appeared as Desmarts, and in it reproduced the character as acted by Mr. Robson, not missing the minutest point, either in action or vocal inflexion.

We are glad to find that any fear which may have been entertained about the ability of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours to open their Exhibition at the usual time is at an end. The private view will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., and the Gallery be opened to the public on Monday, the 28th.

The debate on the Royal Academy is likely to come off on Monday week, the day fixed for the re-assembling of Parliament after the recess. Lord Elcho's motion on that occasion will be for a Royal Commission to inquire into the present position of the Royal Academy in relation to the Fine Arts, and into the circumstances and conditions under which it occupies a portion of the National Gallery, and to suggest such measures as may be required to render it more useful in promoting Art, and in improving and developing Public Taste.—On the following day, Mr. B. Cochrane will bring forward his motion for inquiry into the state of Public Buildings. Originally, he contemplated a Select Committee; but, following Lord Elcho's example, he will also move for a Royal Commission. This rather expensive mode of inquiry seems to be popular with Members of the House this session. On the 6th of May, Sir Hugh Cairns intends asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Law relating to Letters Patent for Inventions.

On Wednesday, a Parliamentary Paper, on the scheme for concentrating the Courts of Justice, was issued. It consists of a memorial, dated last November, from the Incorporated Law Society to the First Lord of the Treasury, urging the Government to provide suitable law courts and offices, and in doing so to carry out the principle of concentration. The memorialists set forth an ample statement of the case, and enter minutely into the vexed question of the ways and means. But all this is rather too late now. One of the last acts of the House of Commons before the recess was the rejection of the second reading of Mr. Cowper's Courts of Justice (Money) Bill; and though the mode of its rejection does not necessarily prevent the Government from bringing it forward again this session, it is not likely that they will avail themselves of the forms of the House to do so. The Bill was rejected almost entirely on financial grounds; and, unless some new plan for providing the funds be devised, it seems at present hopeless to think of carrying out the scheme. The Incorporated Law Society certainly suggest a new plan; but, while our law reformers are all talking of the advantage of cheap law, this new plan would, perhaps, not be very popular. Though the Society support Mr. Cowper's view that no burden would be thrown on the State beyond the appropriation of the Fee Fund by the execution of the proposed scheme, they represent that if the funds pointed out by the Royal Commissioners should be found in any degree inadequate, the deficiency might be readily met by the imposition of a moderate tax on law proceedings.

The important inquiry into our great public schools will hardly be completed till next year. The Commissioners seem to have laid the groundwork of a long investigation and a voluminous Report. A series of eighty-five printed questions was, on the 9th of October, sent to the authorities of each of the several colleges and schools included in the Commission, with a request that answers

N° 1
to the v
the lat
the nat
funds
schools
to the
given,
pline,
tain inc
and hal
tions ac
of deta
opinion
shall b
the vic
schools
light of
The
Archae
on the
April.
and the
A p
design
as a m
propos
Institu
under
hoped
Som
Radclif
buildin
room h
neighb
and M
of stud
and opp
Radclif
ing-roo
of the
a consi
distinct
a cover
Woodw
and to
two str
plan, h
postpon
The
sells ha
of Fra
niard,
in Lat
contain
Protest
1545, s
sels.
in Fre
transla
been r
Latin
Altona
this in
Enzina
the sec
BRIT
the EX
ARTIST
CLOSE
logue, s
FREN
EXHIB
the Fre
Catalog
FRIT
UPPER
also adm
ROY
dent, i
the Te
Rivab
deliver
GEO
Presid

to the whole series might be furnished on or before the 1st of January last. These questions related to the nature and application of the endowments, funds and revenues of the several colleges and schools; to their administration and management; to the system and course of study, the instruction given, and the religious and moral training, discipline, and general education of the students. Certain inquiries were also addressed to all the colleges and halls in Oxford and Cambridge. In the questions addressed to the schools a considerable mass of detailed information is sought, and it is the opinion of the Commissioners that, when the answers shall have been sent in, it will be requisite to take the *viduo* evidence of masters of the several schools, and of other persons qualified to throw light on the subject-matter of the inquiry.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Archaeological Association will, in future, be held on the second Wednesday in May, instead of in April. The Congress for 1862 is fixed for Leicester, and that for 1863 for Leeds.

A plan is on foot to erect a fountain, from a design by Mr. G. G. Scott, in St. Giles's, Oxford, as a memorial to the Prince Consort.—Bradford proposes that its memorial should consist of an Institution for the promotion of Art and Science, under the title of the Albert Institution. It is hoped to raise 10,000*l.* for this purpose.

Some months ago the scientific books in the Radcliffe Library were transferred from Gibbs's building to the New Museum, where sufficient room has been found for them in the immediate neighbourhood of the Science Schools, Laboratories and Museum: a removal greatly to the advantage of students in bringing the whole of their materials and opportunities, so to speak, under one roof. The Radcliffe Library has been converted into a reading-room, open day and evening—a sort of annex of the Bodleian. The two edifices are separated by a considerable uncovered space, and architecturally distinct. It has been proposed to connect them by a covered way, for which a design was made by Mr. Woodward that appears to us extremely beautiful, and to harmonize, as well as anything can harmonize, two structures in direct antagonism of styles. This plan, however, has for the present moment been postponed.

The Société de l'Histoire de Belgique at Brussels has published a first volume of the 'Mémoires de Francisco de Enzinas,' which the learned Spaniard, the friend of Melancthon, had written down in Latin, at the instigation of the latter, and which contains the description of the persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands during the year 1545, as well as that of his own detention at Brussels. In 1558 a translation of this work appeared in French, revised by Calvin as it is thought. This translation is very rare now, and therefore has been reprinted by the Society, together with the Latin text, which has been found again in an Altona manuscript. M. Campans, the editor of this interesting book, promises a new biography of Enzinas (whose *nom de plume* was Dryander) for the second volume of the work.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY from Ten till Five, and WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 10th of May.—Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 130, Pall Mall.—THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish School, IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 6*d.*

FRITH'S celebrated DERBY DAY is NOW OPEN, at the UPPER GALLERY, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*, which will also admit to the French Exhibition.

SCIENCE — SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 10.—Major-Gen. Sabine, President, in the chair.—The Bakerian Lecture, 'On the Total Solar Eclipse of July, 1860, observed at Rivabellona, near Miranda de Ebro in Spain,' was delivered by Warren De La Rue, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 14.—Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair.—Commander E. J. Pollard,

R.N., Col. C. P. Rigby, and Messrs. J. Braithwaite, R. Cockerton, J. F. H. Irwin, J. Jones, C. P. Pauli and J. T. White, were elected Fellows.—The first paper read was, 'The Fiji Islands; their Commercial Resources, &c.,' by Mr. Bensusan.—The second paper read was, 'Remarks on the late Government Mission to the Fiji Islands,' by Berthold Seemann, Ph.D. The author, after referring to the offer of cession made by the Fijians, and urging the necessity of the British Government accepting it, gave a minute description of the islands. The soil appears to be highly productive, and almost every part capable of cultivation, the weather side being covered by an exuberant growth of trees, shrubs and herbs. Mangrove swamps are limited chiefly to the mouths of the rivers; hence the almost total freedom of the country from malignant fevers. Alluding to the production of cotton, the author stated that although an introduced plant, it had become in some parts perfectly wild, and spread over all the littoral parts of the group, the quality being very superior.—The Rev. G. Pritchard, missionary, bore testimony to the truthfulness of the statement which had been made regarding the beauty and fertility of the islands, and the capacity of the ports. He advocated the acceptance of the islands by Great Britain, from a political point of view, as forming some counterpoise to the possessions and influence of France in the Pacific, as well as on commercial grounds, on account of the cotton-producing capabilities of the islands, which would render us independent of the United States. He pointed out the benefit it would be to the shipowner trading to Australia, to have the opportunity of procuring a return cargo from these islands, instead of being obliged, as was now repeatedly the case, to let his ship come home in ballast.—Dr. Seemann, in reply to some questions put by the President, said that the land in Fiji was owned by a landed gentry, possessing the right to dispose of their land with the consent of their chief, and, as yet, no disputes had arisen about the selling of it. With regard to labour, the Fijians were great agriculturists, and labourers could also be procured from the neighbouring islands.—Count Strzelecki stated that when he visited the South-Sea Islands in 1837, the prevailing sentiment was in favour of a cession of the sovereignty of the different groups to Great Britain.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 14.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—J. N. Lockyer, Esq., the Rev. E. Crofton and J. J. Cole, Esq. were elected Fellows. M. C. Delaunay, of Paris, was elected an Associate.—'On the Perturbations of Uranus and the Mass of Neptune,' by T. H. Safford.—'On the Proper Motion of Sirius in Declination,' by the same.—'Extract of a Letter from Mr. A. Auwers to the Rev. R. Main, dated Königsberg, 1862, February 21, on the Irregularity of the Proper Motion of Sirius, and on a Missing Nebula.'—'Extract of a Letter from Mr. A. Auwers to the Rev. R. Main, dated Königsberg, 1862, March 21, on the Orbit of Procyon, and on the Positions of the Radcliffe Catalogue.'—'Observations of Transit of Mercury, Solar Eclipse, and Occultation of Venus,' by M. C. Bulard.—'Ephemeris of the Long Period Variable Stars for 1862,' by N. R. Pogson.—'On the Stars R Vulpeculæ and U Geminorum, and on an Appearance in Venus,' by G. Knott, Esq.—'Orbit of ξ Ursæ Majoris, determined from the Observations made between 1819-10 and 1860-08,' by J. Breen, Esq.—'New Determination of the Longitude of the Sydney Observatory, by means of Thirty-three Moon-Culminations at Greenwich and Sydney, and Twenty-three at the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney,' by W. R. Scott, Esq.—'On Comet II., 1861, and on some other Comets,' by Dr. Mackay.—'Results of Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultation of a Star by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the Months of January and February, 1862.'—'Occultation observed at Highbury,' by T. W. Burr, Esq.—A paper was read 'On Astronomical Refraction,' by Mr. A. Yeates.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Prof. Ramsay, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. Longman and T.

Wyles were elected Fellows. Baron Sartorius von Waltershausen and M. Pierre Marjan were elected Foreign Members.—The following communications were read: 'On some Remains of Chiton from the Mountain-limestone of Yorkshire,' by J. W. Kirkby, Esq.—'On some Fossil Reptilia, of the Order Ganocephala, from the Coal-measures of the South Joggins, Nova Scotia,' by Prof. Owen.—'On the Occurrence of Mesozoic and Permian Fauna in Eastern Australia,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.—'On the Foot-print of an Iguanodon, lately found at Hastings,' by A. Tylor, Esq.

ASIATIC.—April 12.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—Major Showers, Capt. J. Miles, W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P., and H. L. Anderson, Esq., were elected Resident Members.—The Secretary read part of a translation made by him from a Turkish treatise on Moral Philosophy, entitled 'Akhlaqi-*Alâf*.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 3.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The Report of the Auditors was read by Mr. Winter Jones, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Auditors and to the Treasurer.—An exhibition of Autographs, pursuant to notice, was opened this evening.—The contributors were, Earl Stanhope (President), W. Tite, M.P., J. Young, C. Reed, R. Cole, Rev. J. F. Russell, W. D. Cooper, E. B. Jupp, T. Winter Jones, Rev. T. Hugo, Rev. J. Ridgway, J. M. Molyneux; also—the Corporation of London, G. Manners, Sir F. Madden, W. Boone, G. Norton and J. Spedding. On this collection, Mr. Young, the principal exhibitor, communicated remarks illustrating the choicest specimens sent for exhibition.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 9.—The Rev. C. Babington, M.D., in the chair.—Mr. Harper Twelvetees was elected a Member.—Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, 'On a curious Error committed by Lord Macaulay in his account of the death of Charles the Second,' which must have arisen from an attempt to explain the initials in an indistinct MS. without sufficient caution.—Mr. Vaux also read extracts from letters, addressed to C. Newton, Esq., the Keeper of the Classical Antiquities, British Museum, by M. Demetrius Pierides, with reference to some curious inscriptions lately discovered in Cyprus. On one of these, a Greek inscription, mention is made of Ptolemy Eupator, a king scarcely mentioned in history; on another, a Phœnician one, the name Insaulem occurs, which has not been met with elsewhere, except upon one of the Phœnician inscriptions procured for the British Museum, by Mr. Davis, from the ruins of Carthage.—A letter was also read from Mr. F. Calvert to Mr. Newton, announcing his discovery of Cebrene and of several other ancient sites in the Troad.—Capt. Porcher, R.N., exhibited a portfolio of drawings, made by him when superintending the excavations at Cyrene during the winter of 1860-61.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 9.—Annual General Meeting.—G. Vere Irving, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Report of the Auditors, Balance Sheet, lists of Associates elected, withdrawn and deceased, were read.—The finances of the Association were shown to be in a favourable condition; 702*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, including a balance from the previous year, had been received, and 530*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* paid by the Treasurer; leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 172*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* This included the entire payments of the *Journal* for the year, and on account of the First Part of the 'Collectanea Archaeologica,' all receipts upon which have not yet been received. Forty-eight Associates had been elected; twenty-three had withdrawn; ten had died; and three were directed to be erased from the list for non-payment of their subscriptions. Obituary notices of the deceased Members, I. Bateman, Lord Braybrooke, W. G. Carter, J. Clarke, Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, E. S. Lee, W. Newton, S. Leigh Sotheby, G. E. Harcourt Vernon, and the Rev. F. H. Wilkinson, M.A., were read by the Treasurer.—A ballot then took place for the Officers and Council, when the

following were elected:—*President*, Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir C. R. Boughton, Bart., J. Copland, M.D., G. Godwin, N. Gould, J. Heywood, G. Vere Irving, T. J. Pettigrew and Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson; *Treasurer*, T. J. Pettigrew; *Secretaries*, J. R. Planché (Rouge Croix) and H. Syer Cuming; *Foreign Secretary*, T. Wright, M.A.; *Palaeographer*, C. Hopper; *Curator and Librarian*, G. R. Wright; *Draftsman*, H. C. Pidgeon; *Council*, G. A. J. Alger, W. H. Bayley, Dr. W. Beattie, W. H. Black, H. G. Bohn, G. M. Hills, J. Lee, LL.D., E. Levien, M.A., W. C. Marshall, R.A., G. Man, R. N. Phillips, J. W. Previtt, Rev. J. Ridgway, M.A., E. Roberts, S. R. Solly and R. Temple; *Auditors*, G. G. Adams and G. Patrick.

LINNEAN.—April 3.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. P. Forster, S. H. Godson and J. Thomson were elected Fellows.—Dr. Cogswell exhibited a fine specimen of auriferous quartz, from the neighbourhood of Halifax, Nova Scotia; and Prof. Tennant exhibited, on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia, a valuable series of ores and specimens of gold from that province, and made some observations upon them.—Mr. Darwin read a paper, 'On the three remarkable Sexual Forms of *Catasetum tridentatum*.' This paper was illustrated by diagrams, and by a specimen in spirits, from the Society's Collection, bearing two of the three forms upon the same spike of flowers. The specimen was originally sent by Sir Robert Schomburgk from British Guiana, and is figured in the 17th volume of the *Linnean Transactions*.—The Secretary afterwards read a paper, by A. G. More, Esq., 'On the Discovery of *Gladiolus illyricus* in the Isle of Wight'; and Dr. Macdonald made some observations on the Classification of the Warm-blooded Vertebralia and their Parallelism.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 7.—F. Smith, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a box of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, from the Cape of Good Hope, and called the attention of the Society to the first part of the 'Rhopalocera Africe Australis,' by Roland Trimen, copies of which he had just received from the Cape. Mr. Stevens also exhibited a specimen of *Bryaxis Lefebvrei*, taken some years ago in the north of England, probably in Cumberland.—Mr. Newman exhibited a pseudogynous specimen of *Liparis dispar*, and read some remarks on this, the first instance he had seen of pseudogynism among insects, or, indeed, among exostate animals.—Mr. Stainton exhibited the apterous female of *Orygia Ericæ*, a species not yet discovered in Britain.—Mr. Pascoe exhibited three specimens of *Xenocerus semiluctuosus*, one of the Anthribide from the Malaccas.—The President exhibited a singular monstrosity of *Chrysomela Banksii*, having the extremity of one of the hind pair of legs divided into three distinct members, thus giving it the appearance of a bird's foot.—Mr. Moore exhibited a large collection, contained in fourteen drawers, of the silk-producing species of Bombyx, and their cocoons, with specimens of the raw and manufactured silks; and read a paper on the various species and races of silkworms, their habits, and the peculiar qualities of the different silks produced.—Mr. C. Penn exhibited a specimen of a rare Lepidopterous insect, *Laphygma exigua*, taken on swallow-blossoms, at Lewisham, on the 24th of March last.—Mr. Fereday exhibited some specimens of Tenebrionids, supposed to be varieties of *T. munda*, and read a paper 'On the Origin of so-called Varieties of Species,' wherein the author maintained that the occurrence of such varieties was probably due to hybridism.—The Secretary read, on behalf of Mr. Walker, a paper, 'On *Argynnis Cybele* and *A. Aphrodite*,' and a paper, by Dr. H. Schaum, 'On the Restoration of Obsolete Names in Entomology.'

ETHNOLOGICAL.—April 15.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following Fellows were elected:—A. D. Aulton, W. S. Cockings, W. Collins, A. Guthrie, J. Guthrie, H. F. Ransford and S. W. Henry, Esqs. Dr. Walther, of Darm-

stadt, was elected an Honorary Fellow; and Dr. Wiewecke, Dr. J. Schwartz, and W. Bollaert, Esq., were elected Corresponding Members.—The paper read was by Mr. G. M. Tagore, 'On Buddhism.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 1.—J. Hawkshaw, Esq., President, in the chair.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected:—Messrs W. Henderson, W. H. Mills, A. Samuelson, C. I. Spencer, M. O. Tarbotton and T. Waring, as Members; and Messrs. C. C. Adley, R. G. Coke, W. Dunlop, G. Pownall and S. L. Tomkins, as Associates.—The paper read was 'On Railway Accidents—their causes and means of prevention, showing the bearing which existing legislation has upon them,' by Mr. J. Brunlees.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—April 8.—W. Loaden, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. Sharpe read a paper 'On the Mythology of the Egyptians,' which was illustrated by several drawings taken from the mummy-cases and papyri.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Horticultural.—Fruit and Floral Committee.
Wed. Society of Literature, &c.—Anniversary.
Society of Arts, &c.—On the Effect of Prizes in Improving Manufactures, Mr. Sidney.
Microscopical, &c.
Archæological Association, &c.
Thurs. Numismatic, &c.
Philological, &c.
Fri. Horticultural.—Election of Fellows.

FINE ARTS

FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THIS is probably the most interesting and important Exhibition that has been held in the Pall Mall Gallery, comprising more fine pictures than we remember to have seen together for a good while, and representing with unusual success the leading characteristics of the French and Belgian schools. Notable are Mdlle. R. Bonheur's *Meadow Scene*,—Mdlle. Henrietta Browne's *Interior of the Harem*,—the picture well-known through engravings, by M. Cabanal, representing *Michel Angelo in his Studio*,—one of *Décamps'* latest works, unfinished, and devoid of the systematic glazings and toning to which they owed so much force, depth, effectiveness and luminous quality; hence of great interest in displaying the method of the painter,—a noble portrait of a lady, by M. Dubufe,—six domestic scenes by M. E. Frère, admirably sustaining his position as a master of this branch of art,—M. L. Gallait's *Roman Mother*, a recent work,—*Aspasia's House at Athens*, by M. Gérôme,—several river-scenes by M. Lambinet, fresh as daylight,—two rich and potent pictures, by M. Leys, more intensely toned than usual,—three unrivalled miniatures, with the force of stereoscopic views and the life of Jan Steen, by M. Meissonier,—three cattle-pieces by M. Troyon, and a score of other excellent productions.

M. Cabanal's *Michel Angelo in his Studio* (No. 21) gives us the sculptor seated, in rather a strained position, before the unfinished 'Moses' in marble; he has mallet and chisel in hand, and seems meditating an important stroke at the figure. If so, well. Behind, enters Julius the Second, with attendants, by a door opened for them by a servant cringing to the ground. Surely, this was not Urbino, "the faithful friend." The elements of dignity about this picture are not a little those peculiar to the stage, but scorned of Art. The colour is dead and clay-like; the drawing, *per se*, good, but not elaborate; the tale effectively told.—Almost too clay-like also in colour is M. Gérôme's *Aspasia's House at Athens* (77), a scene in that famous villa. A youth, it may be Alcibiades, is seated at the end of a couch, whereon reclines the length of Aspasia herself, her elbows in his lap; over them an embroidered canopy to break the sunlight filling the open court. Languidly the youth turns to Socrates, who has come thus far to deliver him from the Circe; he but half resists either claimant. By the old man's side stands, lithe, pale-limbed and tall, a tawny-haired meretric, the girdle of whose appropriately dark-hued toga has come loose. The faces greatly need finish, the picture light and colour generally. The costumes, architecture and accessories have been

studied with supreme care and reproduced with skill peculiar to the painter. The dramatic power of this work cannot be denied.

The classic air of both these pictures is strangely in contrast with the large masterly manner of M. Cernak's *Raid of Montenegrins in the Herzegovina* (28): the capture of a large-limbed woman by a Slave robber, who lifts her up struggling in his many-clothed arms to bear her off. Not inappropriately heavy in drawing, the figure of the woman is admirably rendered in form and action. There is fine fore-shortening in her raised arms. The colour is strong, with a suspicion of Rubens's character about it.—M. Gallait's *Roman Mother* (76)—a sad-eyed Campagna woman, posed rather too academically like a portrait, but full of grace, repose and wealth of line. A child is in her lap. The whole grand and broad in style, and much freer from the prevailing hard heaviness of the painter's previous works than we expected so large (life-size) a production would be. This was painted at Rome last summer, and augurs well for the benefit of painting on a large scale.—M. Dubufe's *Portrait of a Lady* (48) is full of fine solid painting, rendered in the French manner, gracefully, simply and elegantly composed, and with his usually successful characterization in the face. It is hardly censure to say the tints are cold.—*Vandyke and Lady* (47), by the same, may be studied with advantage by those who wish to get an insight into the painter's manner.—In *Bernard Palissy's Final Experiments* (186), M. Vetter shows the valiant potter and good man seated before his sullenly glowing furnace, moodily thinking. The gibing villagers, the insolent better orders and foolish labourers gather about the door. The various expressions and actions of these are very well given,—that of Palissy is excellent. An interesting picture.—M. Leys has freed himself, for the present at least, from the somewhat heavy and opaque touch that daunted many admirers of his dramatic and forceful way of telling a story. *Paul Potter in his Studio* (114) might almost be by M. Stevens, so little formalism has it. The artist is seated before a picture, dressed in the favourite black velvet suit; his figure, designed with admirable freedom and fine colour, of a conventional sort, is given throughout this work. No. 115, *Synagogue at Prague*, we prefer to this. A number of Jewish women, in the semi-oriental costumes of their people in Bohemia, are disposed in a dark, richly-tinted interior. The whole has somewhat of the subdued jewel-like effect of Rembrandt. The composition and execution of this small work are delightfully artistic.

Décamps could and would put as much art into the picture of a pig as he did into that of a fight of tremendous hosts of men. The work before us here merits careful study, for reasons above given. The subject is barely this: certain pigs, gaunt and unhappy brutes, with an almost human taste for truffles, are led to the tree-foot where those delicacies are expected to be found. The creature's instinct at once, if any be there, sets him to dig—but for his master's benefit. Here, then, is an old peasant, a grim Frenchman, gaunt as his pig, leaning on a stick while the search goes on. The background is a waste wood, left in solid, heavy, clay colour, just modelled and composed, but no more. The composition is truly admirable, as is the character of man and brute.—Mdlle. R. Bonheur's animals are so noble as works of Art that they deserve a place above ordinary representations of the like and amongst the figure pictures. *Meadow Scene* (13) shows one of those wonderful bulls of hers standing in the deep, blue-tinted, green, Highland grass, in the broad, softened light of summer-day, that reveals miles of pasture stretching away to hills rich in hue and delicately drawn. The beast stands surlily observant, stolidly fierce, such as none can so well show as this artist. About the pasture are sheep, drowsily lounging on the grass. All good. Many people quarrel with the deep key in which Mdlle. R. Bonheur paints; it may be, and is indeed, the sole objection to her otherwise perfect work. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that such effects are just, and are often seen under certain atmospheric conditions. A hot, soft autumn day will show

much a deep tone of blue on the herbage—and allow to be seen, through the most delicate of veils, that often but not hide, such rich, strong distances as in this picture. The error lies in the too frequent choice of a single effect, in itself beautiful but not constant. The artist's choice is but an exaltation of a common leaning peculiar to the French landscape school. She sees and knows what the thing really is, and has mastered it triumphantly; her compeers only indicate their feeling. M. Troyon is rightly claimed as an honour to the French school; but if any one desires to see the merit of Mlle. R. Bonheur's treatment of nature, let him cross from the *Meadow Scene* to the *Cattle on the Sea-beach* (173), and look at the grass in both.

Returning to the figure pictures, let us commend the exquisite domestic humours of M. E. Frère, six in all, and all charming. *The Juvenile Field-day* (65) shows the turbulent sallies of a body of boy-volunteers, huzzing in the French manner, with drums, fifes, trumpets and the infinite uproar of such sport, marked with that military feeling which distinguishes the archons of France, and ever leads them to find a captain, take rank and go through the mimicry with instructive enthusiasm. In front is the captain, waving his weapon; then the band, in admirably-disordered order; then the troop, playing as English boys do not—thank goodness!—play. The scene is a village entrance. The whole picture is full of character, incident, expression and spirit. We like M. Frère best at home in fun. Take, first, *Doggy wants my Bread* (69)—a child squatted on the floor, and a hungry creature looking after his breakfast; or, better still, *A Young Boy Dressing* (70), who struggles with those unmanageable stockings he would gladly dispense with: both charming and full of truth. Children, again, are done justice to in the *Toy-shop—Christmas Eve* (67)—a longing lot of urchins gathered before a street-stall, while the snow lies about. A boy lifts up his junior to see the treasures. *Good Friday at Notre-Dame, Paris* (66)—a country-woman holding her child over the crucifix, that he may kiss it. The father sprinkles holy water upon him. Other figures aid the composition. This is extremely agreeable and expressive, but moves one less than the others above named. There is pathos about the last (68)—*Old Women making Nets—Dieppe*,—such as the artist has before now put into such subjects. We remember the 'Hospital for Old People at Ecouen,' exhibited here a short time since, with recognition of the same spirit as is now again shown in this scene in a fisherman's hut, with the two old bow-backed women, busily, half mechanically, twining and knotting the meshes. A broad, peculiar and skilfully-given effect will be seen in this picture and its expressiveness enjoyed. —M. Trayer's *Brittany Girls at Prayer* (168) is largely and finely treated. *The Bracelet* (171), by the same—a lady trying on a new trinket—though rather hard and cold, is elegant, simple and tasteful.—M. Ruiperez, pupil of M. Meissonier, does credit to his teacher in *Soldiers at Leisure* (141),—men gambling on the head of a barrel, showing a good deal of character and much warmth of colour. It is rather hard.—As M. Ruiperez imitates his master, so M. Duverger follows M. E. Frère at some distance. His *Convalescent* (51), a cottage interior scene, an old nurse lifting a still weak boy into a chair, while sympathetic children stand around, or busy themselves in aid,—one blows up the fire,—is very good both for expression and execution, and is by much the best of the artist's works here.—M. Plassan has a character of his own, never better seen than in *The Bath* (184), a lady-mother dressing her child, fresh, laughing and rosy from the deep-blue bath seen on the floor. The chastity of look her flesh, seen in the bare shoulder, has, is noticeable. The painter's style is too thin to be altogether good.—M. Pécrus works rather too heavily, paintily and thickly, and too much with cold colour, to be well in Art; yet his dowager reading, styled *The Letter* (130), is solid and sound.—Stony, lifeless and cold is M. Fichel's *Anniversary of a Victory—Guards' Mess-Room* (59).

M. Meissonier's *Corps de Garde* (119) we welcome, as showing even more than the character he has hitherto shown, with less hard, ivory surface and better colour. This is a gambling scene—a young lord being fleeced, the old knaves looking on. Many figures crowd about the table, all diverse, expressive and original. *Punch* (120)—that distinguished worthy,—represented by an old jovial fellow, his white hairs straggling under the immortal hat, his face grinning gaily,—pleases us best of all the painter's works for execution, notwithstanding the forced and rank contrast of colour it shows. This is admirably humorous. More in the well-known thin manner of the painter—hard, black, and hot in the background—is *The Flute-Player* (121), practising before a music-stand. Perfectly characteristic, wonderfully stippled, scant of Art, this is.—Mlle. Henrietta Browne has got the colour of Oriental porcelain into her charming *Interior of the Harem* (19),—some ladies seated on a divan, while a girl pipes to them: notable for chromatic harmony and beauty of execution; soft and delicate as a tissue.—M. De Jonghe's *Music Lesson* (88), notwithstanding strange disproportions, has a charm of dashing execution about it.—M. Brillon's *Punch Invalided* (17)—the hero put to bed by children—has comic points.

M. Fromentin sends a rich little coast scene, *Arabs Breaking-in Horses by the Seashore* (75), which should be admired for colour. The delicate disposition of this quality is exquisitely fine.—From this, rich as an enamel, turn to the crisp, fresh, sunny green of M. Lambinet's meadow-scenes (97 to 102), with their waters and fresh foliage bursting out, in *Spring, near Bougival* (98), bright as daylight can make it,—and the charming silvery air of *Oyster-beds at Marly* (101).—In M. Troyon's *Oxen at Labour* (172), the plough goes stiffly through the obdurate earth, the beasts pull with the dead pull of their kind, the man leans heavily on the handles. The animals are noble studies of character. *Cattle on the Sea-beach* (173), by the same, is rather heavily handled; but the animals are excellent. The sea stretches in a long half-moon into the picture. Atmosphere well represented marks this picture creditably. *Coming from the Farm* (174) is a fine landscape, with the best qualities of the master's work in it.—M. J. Bonheur has given some humorous feeling for animal life in *Dog and Puppies* (11) and *Cat and Kittens* (12).—M. Passign's *Village of Ancient Cairo, on the Nile* (127), gives us the aspect of water, softly flashing under a veiled sky as it heaves, in perfection.—M. St.-Jean's *Fruits* (146) are thinly modelled, but lovely in colour.—As an architectural sketch, M. Van Moor's *View of Venice* (181) is admirable.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The public will be able to institute a comparison between Mr. Frith's most important works, 'The Railway Station,' described by us last week, and 'The Derby Day,' by the exhibition of both in the same neighbourhood. The latter appears now in the upper room of the French Gallery, Pall Mall, and the first will be seen in the Gallery adjoining the Haymarket Theatre. The engraving, by M. Blanchard, of 'The Derby Day,' is now very near completion. Its execution is most admirable, forming the noblest specimen we have seen for many a day of the line manner. M. Blanchard, and not M. Morelli, as at first decided, is to reproduce Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple.' This is already well in hand. The picture re-appears at the German Gallery.

Mr. Hammersley having resigned his appointment as teacher to the Manchester School of Art, Mr. Mückley, from that of Wolverhampton, has been appointed to succeed him. The committee, on paying a well-deserved compliment to the late officer, report an intention, on the part of the new one, to insist upon the study of natural foliage and flowers, as the origin of almost every branch of ornamental design. We rejoice to hope this may be acted on, being convinced, as all artists are, that the root of many failures in the working of the otherwise admirable system of the Art Department is to be found in the rigid, lifeless and unintelligent

practice of copying to excess from the flat. The result of this may be seen in the drawings now displayed at South Kensington, where a feminine system of "fine-lining" has been demanded from the tyros, which, being mechanical copying of the duller degree, blunts their faculties of observation.

Mr. Thornycroft has received the commission to make the memorial statue of the Prince Consort, for which the Corporation of Liverpool voted funds some time since.

The Water-Colour Society's Exhibition will open on the 28th inst., the private view taking place on the 26th, next Saturday.

Mrs. Thornycroft has modelled a portrait bust of the Princess Alice, which, seen in the neighbourhood of an earlier executed work representing the Princess Royal, attests well the success and skill of the sculptor in dealing with features alike, but greatly diverse. The latter looks gayer than her sister, whose gentle and kindly face is not without thoughtfulness and the impress of recent grief. A series, designed by Mr. Thornycroft, of statues of the royal children, represented in character, such as the Seasons, with one of the princes as a hunter and another as a fisher, are elegantly, gracefully and simply modelled by the same hands. The same designer has, with it, may be, more fortunate taste, been commissioned to execute a portrait statue, in modern costume, of a son of the Earl of Hardwicke, a boy shown in a short coat and petticoat like a kilt. The difficulty of doing justice to modern costume has been got over. Rather by evading than facing the same difficulty, the sculptor has produced a life-size statue of Lady Anna Pole: treating a lady's dress as mere drapery is not the best thing that could be done; but, nevertheless, the whole air of this work is so graceful, dignified and easy—it is so well and honestly studied, that we cannot but admire the result, rare enough in portraiture, of simplicity without affectation, and severity without asceticism. The charming statuette, by Mrs. Thornycroft, of the Princess Beatrice, seated in a shell as in a cradle, is pleasant to look at, in the same studio.

A grace has passed the Cambridge Senate for adopting the plan of Mr. Salvin for the new Museums and Lecture-Halls in the Old Botanical Garden. On the same day, the 4th inst., a grace passed for the removal of the well-known "Gotha," the Doctors' Gallery.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

JOACHIM, HALLE, PIATTI, SANTLEY, and FLORENCE LANCIA, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 21.—The Programme will include Beethoven's Sonata Pathétique, for Pianoforte Solo; the Celebrated Kreutzer Sonata, for Pianoforte and Violin; and Bach's Chaconne, for Violin Solo.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission 1s. Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, and at Austin's, 25, Piccadilly.

M. SAINTON'S FOURTH and LAST SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at his Residence, 5, Upper Wimpole Street, at half-past Eight o'clock.—Programme: Quintet in A, Mendelssohn; Trio, Silas; Quartet, No. 6, B flat, Beethoven; Songs: Haydn, Costa, H. Smart, Madame Sainton-Dolby; Solos, Pianoforte, Violoncello. Executants: M.M. Sainton, Pollitzer, Doyle, W. H. Hann, Paque; Pianist, Mr. Silas.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at M. Sainton's Residence, and at the principal Music-sellers.

MISS MACRONE has the honour to announce that she will give her MATINEE MUSICALE, on TUESDAY, May 20, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, assisted by Madame Sainton-Dolby, the London Glee and Madrigal Union, M. Sainton and Signor Piatti; on which occasion several M.S. Compositions will be performed for the first time in public.—Further arrangements will be duly announced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Santley's extraordinary success in 'Il Trovatore,' on Tuesday evening, establishes him for good and all on the Italian stage, as a baritone who may make one in the most aristocratic foreign opera-company, here or elsewhere. Nothing like it has been effected by an English artist in our memory. Here and there some little polish remains to be applied; but his method is admirable, his voice superb, his feeling true, and his musical knowledge (there is no need to state) extraordinary in its width and versatility. His welcome was warm, and in every scene the applause increased, and with it naturally the confidence of the singer. Owing to his singing and that of Signor Tambrerik, who is in the best possible order and spirits this year, the opera will be repeated this evening. The new lady, Mlle.

Gordosa, is also English: but she must not look to honours like his, though there is some of that Verdi dash in her singing which makes it difficult for an audience to judge what are the intrinsic qualities of the new artist beyond that of mere voice. Middle. Gordosa's voice is already wearied, but it can never have been an organ of rare quality. She has some volubility of execution, and a good shake. Madame Nantier-Didé seems to us to have passed her meridian; or this first appearance of hers may have been one of those less happy evenings in which the power of the singer is blighted by our English Easter east winds. It is noticeable that in this cast of 'Il Trovatore' there was only one Italian singer,—the redoubtable *Manrico*.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday, Mr. Boucicault introduced to the public his version of Mr. Charles Dickens's charming story of 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' and achieved a deserved success. His version differs from preceding adaptations by the adapter's dealing freely and dramatically with the story, and thus avoiding that obscurity and mystery which, in its original state, were calculated to puzzle rather than to please an audience. His treatment of *Ned Plummer's* disguise affords proof that he perfectly understands the difference between drama and novel composition. The latter gains an advantage sometimes by a well-conducted mystery; but the former requires that the audience should be clearly informed of the actual status of every character before they can take any real interest in it. No surprise at the end can compensate for the uneasiness of a felt uncertainty and difficulty in the course and progress of development. Drama, in this respect, is a much simpler affair than romance, and contracted within narrower limits. It depends chiefly on exciting a well-founded expectation, and woe to the playwright who in his dénouement disappoints the same. Mr. Boucicault has, therefore, done well in letting the audience at once into *Ned Plummer's* secret. He has also contrived a fair framework for the story. Taking advantage of the poetic interest attached to the Cricket, whose continual chirping is as melodious music to the humble heart of the honest *Perrybangles*, he has connected it with supernatural influences, and represented *Oberon*, *Titania*, *Puck*, and others of the elfin tribe, as directing the simple orchestra of the cottager's fireside. While *John* and *Dot* sleep by it, they descend the chimney and illuminate the chamber with a celestial glory, and in like manner re-appear just previous to the final fall of the curtain. The scenery, which is by Mr. T. Grieve, is as finely painted as it is ingeniously contrived. In order to give the fullest effect to the story in the arrangement of the scenes, mechanical contrivances are resorted to, and, in one instance, where an interior and exterior are represented at the same time, the whole, with the performers, is bodily moved along the stage, in order to afford greater space for the sequent action, and present to the eye all its accessories. All the characters of the tale are placed on the stage, and each embodied by a first-rate artist. Little Dot herself finds an unrivalled representative in Miss Louise Keeley. Poor *Bertha* is finely delineated by Miss Henrietta Simms; and nothing can be better than Mrs. Henry Marston's portrait of *Mrs. Fielding*, with her bitter recollections of "the crisis in the indigo trade." Then there is Miss Woolgar, in *Tilly Stowboy*, a piece of grotesque acting worth any money. Nothing, perhaps, was ever more artistically conceived and executed than Mr. Toole's *Caleb Plummer*, the imaginative toymaker. The result attained was the goal of a mental process implying the workings of a peculiar aptitude, that almost amounts to genius—nay, for what we know, may be genius of the most intense and refined sort. It impresses us with a greater respect for Mr. Toole than all the eccentricities in which he sometimes indulges the lavish humour with which nature has endowed him, and which by art he has cultivated to such a point of excellence. Mr. Billington in *Ned Plummer* was capital, and Mr. Stephenson was effective as the morose *Tackleton*. It is no slight feat to have characters so delicately shaded as these realized so satisfactorily by a company of comedians,

and serves to show the completeness of the establishment to which they belong. The efforts of the management were fully appreciated by the audience; and the little drama of 'Dot' is, we think, likely to prove a great success.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The last choral rehearsal of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* for the Handel Festival took place yesterday week. There was the usual 'Messiah' performance, of course, on Passion Wednesday. At this Mr. Sims Reeves re-appeared, after his long imprisonment, and sang very finely. The next oratorio will be 'Elijah.' Meanwhile, the force of the Society is being turned on in all its energy to aid and abet the performances commissioned for the opening of the Exhibition. A few facts which are in circulation should be here stated, for the instruction of those desirous of knowing in what manner of execution the music is to be presented:—"The orchestra will accommodate upwards of 2,000 performers. The instrumentalists employed on this occasion will be about 400 in number. There will be 196 violins and violas, 90 violoncellos and double basses, with about 112 wind instruments, drums, &c. The chorus will comprise about 500 voices to each of the four parts. Besides the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, a considerable number will be brought from various provincial choral societies, cathedral choirs, &c., throughout the country. Birmingham and the Midland districts, Bradford and the Yorkshire districts, Liverpool, Manchester, Canterbury, Cambridge, Ely, Norwich, Oxford, Gloucester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Bristol, Hereford, Chester, Edinburgh, Exeter, Wells, Windsor, Newcastle, Glasgow, Peterborough, Winchester, Aberdeen, Dublin, &c., will all contribute their quota, it having been an object of special interest to the Commissioners to give a fair representation at this great musical concourse to the various provincial towns. The remainder of the chorus will be selected from the members of the Handel Festival Choir."—Thus, it may be asserted, everything has been done on this occasion to give new music by living musicians its fair share and prominence in this stately ceremonial. It remains to be seen how far the composers commissioned will justify the first attempt of the kind (probably) made in England since the liberality of a City company originated Handel's 'Alexander's Feast.' Those convened have a great chance.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's 'Tempest' music was repeated on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace, with an increased effect and success, rare in second performances, which have the reputation of going off flatly. It will, probably, be given there shortly a third time; and the full score is to be published in London—a proceeding too rare here, but in the case before us thoroughly well merited. Every favourable opinion expressed of this composition a week ago was fully confirmed. It contains matter worth the attention of any musical society, which will stand any scrutiny and abide any competition. There has been no such first appearance in England in our time.

Signor Verdi, we hear, will be among the earliest musical guests at the Great Exhibition.

There is a private show most interesting to all musicians caring for keyed instruments now to be seen at the Pianoforte Establishment of the Broadwood family; an historical collection of boxes of music (as the Quaker called them) ranging betwixt the old Elizabethan virginal, for which Dr. John Bull wrote, and the present portentous concert grand pianoforte (the German clavichord being the only missing specimen). The virginal (which, till it be unclosed, looks much like a mediæval coffin), Mr. C. Salaman's property, is an instrument by Loosemore, of Exeter, who built the organ there—the artful and ornamental finish of which would shame many a maker of to-day. The harpsichords (Handel's included) are less richly bedecked, but the advance in tone and in peculiarity is remarkable, though nothing is more striking for those who pass from one to the other, with ears to hear, than the quaint and pleasing, and still fresh, tone with

which these old creatures talk. As to matters of pitch and power of keeping in tune, those are separate questions. One of the best of these harpsichords is the one by Schudi, who originated the Broadwood house, with two decks of keys. This is overlooked by an old family piece on the wall, a picture which most will attribute to Zoffany, showing the artist-maker at his piano, and the lady with her boy at her knee—an excellent portrait group, firmly painted, and fresh to this day. Then, there is the organ-piano to be seen and heard, belonging to that semi-artist, semi-mechanic, Merlin, who had enchanting exhibitions and enchanted chairs, in which people having sat down found themselves held fast or flung away (a conjurer preceding our moderns, but who, as all conjurers must do, proceeded by unexpected knowledge of practical mechanics). To name the later varieties of pianofortes, when once the pianoforte had been established as an institution, would not be easy. Meanwhile, the collection is one rich in interest and full of curiosity and suggestion.

The moiety of 'Elijah' in its French dress, given by M. Pasdeloup at one of his Popular Concerts in Paris, the other day, seems to have pleased only temperately. How should it be otherwise? The French solo-singers have not the style of this music, the chorists small power of voice and will of heart; and so long as people are content with the Bible on the stage in preference to graver illustrations in the concert-room (these not to be confounded for one instant with anything like an act of worship), so long will it be thus. M. Pasdeloup, however, deserves support, because, at a second trial of this halved 'Elijah,' he also was to produce the music to Beethoven's 'Ruins of Athens.'—That ambiguous artist, M. Vivier, has been giving a concert which seems to have attracted a public.—M. Thalberg (this is more inviting news) is about to reappear in public with—among other attractions—twenty-four musical thoughts entitled 'Soirées du Pausilippe,' said to be written in Naples and dedicated to Signor Rossini. The 'Titan' chaunt (by the way) of the *Maestro* seems to have sunk into the ground.—There is a subscription a-foot to raise a statue to M. Halévy.

Let us correct a slip of the press made last week. When speaking of lady amateurs, for Miss Laura Baxter, Miss Laura Barker should have been written.

The programme of the Middle Rhine Musical Festival, to be held this year at Darmstadt, is to include, among other music, 'Judas Maccabæus,'—Sebastian Bach's *Cantata*, 'Du Hirte Israel,'—two choruses *alla Capella*, by Palestrina and Vittoria,—the overture and a chorus of men from Cherubini's 'Faniska,'—and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang.'

England gets on abroad, even though people there will still inquire whether we have any singers, solo or chorus. Prague seems to know what London is about, since we perceive, from the *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung*, that the *Cäcilien-Verein* of the Bohemian capital has been giving, during its series of concerts, Dr. Bennett's 'May-Queen' and Mr. Benedict's 'Undine.'

MISCELLANEA

Sir Hugh Myddelton.—The drinking-fountain to which we alluded some time since as destined to commemorate Sir Hugh Myddelton on Islington Green, has been erected. This has been designed by Mr. J. Thomas, and consists of a statue of the knight in rich civilian costume, with ruff, collar and full gown: he holds in his hand a scroll of plans. The figure is raised upon a tall pedestal, at the base of which are two statues of boys holding vases, from which water pours into shell basins below. The whole is twenty-one feet high, the principal statue eight feet and a half. Sir M. Peto gave the statues, the remaining funds being raised by local subscriptions; total cost, about 1,000*l*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. W. G.—W. D.—M. F.—J. G.—J. E. J.—G. V. G.—J. A. W.—H. J.—T. C. W.—M.—W. H. S.—received.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD'S

NEW PIANOFORTE GALLERY,

207 and 209, REGENT-STREET.

CRAMER & CO. beg to announce that they have now opened their spacious New Rooms, Nos. 207 and 209, REGENT-STREET, with a selection of PIANOFORTES, which, for variety and excellence, is not surpassed, if equalled, by that of any similar Establishment in the United Kingdom.

Hitherto Purchasers in London have had no opportunity to compare, side by side, the Instruments of the chief houses, as each maker only exhibits his own. CRAMER & CO. now propose to show under the same roof all the different kinds of Pianofortes manufactured by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other eminent Makers, as well as of those whose reputation, although not yet well known to the Public, is recognized by the Trade, and who manufacture a good, substantial Pianoforte at prices considerably below those of the great Houses. In purchasing from CRAMER & CO. the public may rely on the quality of the Instruments being stated without reserve. PIANOFORTES of an inferior class are carefully excluded from the Gallery; but as degrees of excellence vary with the prices, CRAMER & CO.'s Assistants will on all occasions carefully point out the special quality of each instrument, enabling the Purchaser to form a correct judgment, and select a suitable Pianoforte.

If on any occasion an Instrument should fail to give entire satisfaction it may be exchanged within six months from the date of purchase, if returned to CRAMER & CO. free of expense.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD'S NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE. Price 35 Guineas.

CRAMER & CO.'S PARIS PIANINO; a superior Pianoforte with check action, especially adapted for small rooms. Price 25 Guineas.

PIANOFORTES EXPRESSLY CONSTRUCTED FOR EXTREME CLIMATES, carefully selected, packed in cases lined with zinc, and forwarded to all parts of the World.

PRICES SAME AS MANUFACTURERS'.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER & CO., from their large hiring connexion, can usually supply Grands, Semi-Grands, Cottages, or Squares, by all the best makers, at prices lower than is frequently given for Instruments almost worthless. The Prices of the Second-hand Instruments vary from 12*l.* to 130 Guineas. No charge for packing or loan of packing-case.

HARMONIUMS OF ALL KINDS

FROM 5 TO 85 GUINEAS.

HARPS BY ERARD.

PUBLISHING WAREHOUSE, 201, REGENT-STREET.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S
SHILLING SERIES
OF
STANDARD AUTHORS.

To be had of all Booksellers and at all
Railway Stations.

SECOND ISSUE.

1.
LOST AND WON.

By GEORGINA M. CRAIK.

2.
HAWKSVIEW.

By HOLME LEE.

3.
COUSIN STELLA; or, Conflict.

By the AUTHOR of 'WHO BREAKS—PAYS.'

4.
FLORENCE TEMPLAR.

By Mrs. F. VIDAL.

5.
**HIGHLAND LASSIES;
Or, the Rona Pass.**

By ERICK MACKENZIE.

The following, comprising the FIRST ISSUE,
may also be had:—

1.
CONFIDENCES.

By the AUTHOR of 'RITA.' &c.

2.
**ERLESMERE;
Or, Contrasts of Character.**

3.
NANETTE AND HER LOVERS.

By TALBOT GWYNNE.

4.
**LIFE AND DEATH OF SILAS
BARNSTARKE.**

By TALBOT GWYNNE.

5.
**ROSE DOUGLAS:
The Autobiography of a Scotch
Minister's Daughter.**

6.
TENDER AND TRUE.

By the AUTHOR of 'CLARA MORISON.'

7.
GILBERT MASSENGER.

By HOLME LEE.

8.
THORNEY HALL.

By HOLME LEE.

9.
**MY LADY:
A Tale of Modern Life.**

10.
THE CRUELEST WRONG OF ALL.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

A MEMORIAL OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

This day, in royal 16mo. beautifully printed on toned paper, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

PRINCE ALBERT'S GOLDEN PRECEPTS; comprising
Maxims and Extracts from Addresses of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Many now for the first time
collected and carefully arranged. With an Index.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S NEW STORY.

This day, complete in One Volume, crown 8vo. with Engraving on Steel by JOHN GILBERT, handsomely bound
in cloth, price 3s.

The PEARL of ORR'S ISLAND: a Story of the Coast of Maine.

Also, shortly,

An edition of the Second Part, uniform with the popular edition of the First Part.

. The Copyright of the entire Work is secured.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

THIRD EDITION OF 'THE STRANGE STORY.'

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

A STRANGE STORY. By the Author of 'Rienzi,' 'My
Novel,' &c. Third Edition.

".... But the greatest of all these successes is 'A Strange Story.' Hundreds of thousands rush to read this 'fairy tale of science and long results of time' as recorded by Sir E. B. Lytton."—*Times*.

"We have left ourselves little room to speak of the mere merit of writing on a book of whose blended characteristics of intellect and fancy we can hardly speak too highly; but the already vast circulation obtained by this 'Strange Story' renders it less necessary that we should do so. As a contrast, however, to those portions of the story on which we have chiefly dwelt, and to show that Sir E. Lytton has relieved its graver passages and purposes with all his old and well-known mastery of humour, wit and character, we subjoin the following."—*Examiner*.

"On the whole, we admire 'A Strange Story' as a wonderful display of intellect and imagination."—*Daily News*.
"This 'Strange Story' should be read, not only with feelings of wonder at the extraordinary scenes which are depicted in its pages, but for the great moral purpose to which it tends, 'that practical morality is beyond the mere forces of humanity, and that Christianity alone embraces the whole man.'"—*Observer*.

"The fault, so prevalent in many other novelists, is never manifested by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton—the repetition of himself. All is fresh and new, spontaneous and original. He may occasionally fall short here and there of that standard of success which he has himself reared; but the breadth of his sketches, and the skill with which he enlarges them into distinct form and amplitude, are so clever, that this, as well as all his other novels, will be judged to be perfect in its entirety."—*Bell's Messenger*.

"In conclusion, we may remark that in this novel Sir Edward displays another of those versatile turns of genius which place him pre-eminent amongst the novelists of the day. The 'Strange Story' is entirely different, alike in conception and in treatment, from his three famous last published novels. The present work is full of passages of most exquisite prose-poetry, blending with and ennobled by the highest philosophical reflection; so that, after the reader has enjoyed the perusal of it as a work of fiction, he will not fail to place it on the most accessible shelf of his library as a book to be studied—alike for the sake of the heart and of the intellect."—*Press*.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

NEW BOOK BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On Monday next, in One Volume, post 8vo. cloth, with Illustrations, price 6s. 6d.

HOME and ABROAD: a Sketch-Book of Life, Men and Travel. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of 'Northern Travel,' &c.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

A GUIDE TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Now ready, in One Volume, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The PUBLIC CHARITIES in the YEAR EIGHTEEN
HUNDRED and SIXTY-ONE: an Account of the Operations, Resources, and General Condition of 640 Institutions and Funds, chiefly in London and its Vicinity. By SAMPSON LOW, Junior. With Analytical Summary and Copious Index.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

NEW BOOKS ON ELOCUTION,

NOW READY.

The LADIES' READER: with some Plain and Simple Rules
and Instructions for a good style of Reading Aloud, and a variety of Selections for Exercise. By GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A., Author of 'The Art of Elocution.' Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

The CLERICAL ASSISTANT: an Elocutionary Guide to the
Reading of the Scriptures and the Liturgy, several Passages being marked for Pitch and Emphasis; with some Observations on Clerical Bronchitis. By GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

The ART of ELOCUTION as an essential part of Rhetoric,
with Instructions in Gesture, and an Appendix of Oratorical, Poetical and Dramatic Extracts. By GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A. Third Edition. Price 3s.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

THE M
Edition

GRAD
of Hon
Books of th
Oxford

A BEA
Lord
Minister of
Edinburgh
shall & Co.

RUTH
cal T
Edinburgh
shall & Co.

CH
Just pul
THE
Her
of Balthay
Edinbu

THE

Fourth Ro
Dublin, on
Portraits.

Fine-
Colonel B
price 2s. 6d
A trial
even the W

Dublin: J
Simpkin, S

HIST
LAT
sources of
for Exam
HENRY
History, 4
32 pages.

Adventu
schools. T
his opinion
accession
of that pic
common it
Edinburgh

THE
Mr.
within the
Price, in 1
cloth, 12s.

Seventh
DEBI
and
Treatment
Post-office

DR.

A HIS
Dr.
High Scho
throw of th
Crown 8vo

1. A
from the
Empire, A

This wor
Parts (sold
Vol. I, 4
Atlantic Na
Vol. II, 4

2. A

PHY. Pr

LC

Compr

With an
Vice
CHI

BY DR. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S.
THE MICROSCOPE IN MEDICINE. Second Edition, pp. 400, with 270 Figures, 14s.
London: John Churchill.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.
GRADUS AD HOMERUM; or, the A B C D of Homer; being a Heteroclitie Translation of the First Four Books of the Iliad into English Heroics, with Notes, by X. Y. Z.
Oxford: T. & G. Shrimpton. London: Whittaker & Co.

Just published, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d.
ABBA, FATHER; being Ten Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By the Rev. J. ELDER CUMMING, Minister of Newington, Edinburgh.
Edinburgh: Maclellan & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s.
RUTHVEN'S REVENGE; and Other Metrical Tales. By LOCHNAGAR.
Edinburgh: Maclellan & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CHEAPER EDITION OF 'THE HENWIFE.'
Just published, with Plates, 4s. 6d.; coloured Plates, 7s. 6d.
THE HENWIFE; Her own Experience in Her own Poultry Yard. By Mrs. FERGUSON BLAIR, of Balthayock.
Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. London: Hamilton & Co.

Now ready, 8vo. sewed, price 1s.
THE AUTHENTIC REPORT OF THE TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN A. M. ROBERTSON, Fourth Royal Irish Dragon Guards, held at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on the 6th of February, 1862, and following days. With Portraits.
Fine-Paper Edition, with Photographs of Colonel Bentinck, Captain Robertson, and Adjutant Harman, price 2s. 6d.
A trial has just been concluded in Dublin, which has rivalled even the Windham case in notoriety and scandal.
Dublin: McLaughlin & Gill, 50, Upper Sackville-street. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Edinburgh: John Menzies.

CONTINUED TO 1862.
New and Cheaper Edition.
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; with an Account of the Present State and Resources of the United Kingdom and its Colonies. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Chapter, and a Map. By HENRY WHITE, B.A., Author of 'Elements of Universal History,' &c. 15th Edition, Revised and continued to 1862. 12mo. 502 pages, 3s.
Athenæum.—"A carefully-compiled history for the use of schools. The writer has consulted the more recent authorities; his opinions are liberal, and on the whole just and impartial; the succession of events is developed with clearness, and with more of that picturesque effect which so delights the young than is common in historical abstracts."
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

THE CLOISTER and the HEARTH, Mr. CHARLES READE'S famous Story, is now brought within the reach of all purchasers by a new and cheaper edition. Price, in 3 vols. large clear type, handsomely bound in morocco cloth, 15s.
Tribner & Co. 69, Paternoster-row.

Seventh Edition, just published, price 2s.; by post, 2s. 6d.
DEBILITY AND IRRITABILITY, Mental and Physical; the Causes, Symptoms, Effects, and Rational Treatment. By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D., Physician to the General Post-office Letter-carriers' Provident Institution, &c.
London: 25, Lloyd-square, W.C.

DR. SCHMITZ'S MANUALS OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
A HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dr. LEONHARD SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. In 2 vols. Vol. I. (from the Overthrow of the Western Empire, A.D. 476, to the Crusades, A.D. 1096). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Also, by the same Author,
1. **A MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY,** from the Remotest Times to the Overthrow of the Western Empire, A.D. 476. Third Edition. 6s. 6d.
This work, for the convenience of Schools, may be had in Two Parts (sold separately, viz. —
Vol. I. containing, besides the History of India and the other Asiatic Nations, a complete HISTORY OF GREECE. 4s.
Vol. II. containing a complete HISTORY OF ROME. 4s.
2. **A MANUAL OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.** Price 6s.
Bivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Now ready, in 1 large vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.
The Extra Volume: **THOSE THAT WILL NOT WORK;**
Comprising the NON-WORKERS, by HENRY MATHEW; PROSTITUTES, by BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG; THIEVES, by JOHN BINNY; BEGGARS, by ANDREW HALLIDAY.
With an Introductory Essay on the Agencies at present in Operation in the Metropolis for the Suppression of Crime and Vice, by the Rev. WILLIAM TUCKNISS, B.A., Chaplain to the Society for the RESCUE of YOUNG WOMEN and CHILDREN. With Illustrations of Scenes and Localities.
GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. London.

Now ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth lettered,
TROUBLOUS TIMES; or, Leaves from the Note-book of the Rev. Mr. John Hicks, an Ejected Nonconformist Minister, 1670-1. Transcribed by JANE BOWRING CRANCH. With an Introduction by the Rev. CHARLES STANFORD, Author of 'Joseph Alleine: his Companions and Times,' &c.
London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S New Work, PICTURESQUE SELECTIONS. A limited number only will be printed. Each Lithograph contains the freedom and the force, in short the individuality, of Mr. Harding's Original Drawing. Handsomely bound, Four Guineas.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row; Winsor & Newton, Rathbone-place.

Price 3s. 6d.
RIVER ANGLING FOR SALMON AND TROUT. By the late JOHN YOUNGER, St. Boswells. "To the young trout-fisherman, we say, get Younger's little book, and study it, and you have the whole art of trout-fishing. To old fishermen we can say, that it is the best and most practical book upon this class of fishing ever published."—*Field*.
Kelso: J. & J. H. Rutherford. London and Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.

French Condensed and Simplified.—Sixth Edition,
FRENCH PRONUNCIATION: Self-Tuition Helps. By A. ALBITES, LL.B., Paris, Edgibaston School. 1s.—"A very valuable and efficient help."—*Arist*.
2. **HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH;** or, French and France. 5s. 6d. "Admirable."—*Birmingham Journal*. "Perfect."—*Eva*.
3. **A START IN FRENCH AND FIRST STEPS.** 1s.
4. **FRENCH GENDERS CONQUERED.** 1s. "Golden Rule."
5. **FRENCH AND ENGLISH MEASURES COMPARED.** 1s.
L. Delay, 11, Hagley-road, Birmingham. Free for order or stamps.

NEW WORKS.

PROFESSOR C. PIAZZI SMYTH.
THREE CITIES IN RUSSIA. 2 vols. crown 8vo. Maps, Physical and Geological, and Wood Engravings. [Just ready.]

THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.
The FIELD BOTANIST'S COMPANION: A Familiar Account in the Four Seasons of the British Flowering Plants. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures. [Just ready.]

CAPT. ALLAN N. SCOTT, M.A.
SKETCHES IN INDIA. One Hundred Photographic Vignettes, chiefly illustrative of Military Life and Native Character. An elegantly bound volume. 3s. 3d.

JOHN E. HOWARD, F.L.S.
The NUEVA QUINOLÓGIA OF PAVON. With Observations on the Barks described. Imperial folio. 30 Coloured Plates. 5l. 5s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
The BRITISH FERNS. A New Series, with full Analyses of Fructification and Venation. Royal 8vo. 66 Coloured Plates. 2l. 2s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
GARDEN FERNS. A Selection of the Kinds best adapted for Cultivation in the Garden, Hot-house or Conservatory. 64 Coloured Plates. 2l. 2s.

GEORGE BENTHAM, PRES. L.S.
HANDBOOK OF THE BRITISH FLORA. A Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns, for the use of Beginners and Amateurs. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 12s.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S.
OUTLINES OF FUNGOLÓGY, containing Characters of above a Thousand Species. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures. 30s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY. An Introduction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals which form them. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. 6l. Coloured Plates. 2l. 16s.

LOVELL REEVE & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.
In demy 8vo. with Portrait and Maps, Vol. III.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND,

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

By THOMAS CARLYLE. [April 25.]

In fcap. 8vo.
ST. CLEMENT'S EVE: a Drama. By HENRY TAYLOR, Author of 'Philip Van Artevelde,' &c. [On Thursday.]

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo.
NEW WORK BY GEORGE MEREDITH.
MODERN LOVE; with POEMS and BALLADS OF THE ENGLISH ROADSIDE. By GEORGE MEREDITH, Author of 'The Shaving of Shagpat,' &c. [Nearly ready.]

In crown 8vo. 6s.
LAST POEMS. By Elizabeth Barrett BROWNING.

In demy 8vo. 15s.
A MEMOIR OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. By H. R. FOX BOURNE.
"This is a very good book indeed. The author has much taste, much sense, and considerable historical insight,—qualities which are absolutely essential in a biographer of Sir Philip Sidney."
Saturday Review.

In demy 8vo. with a Portrait, 15s.
A MEMOIR OF the late DUKE OF RICHMOND.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.
COTTON: the CHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL, and METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS involved in its SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION. With an Account of the Actual Conditions and Practice of Culture in the Southern or Cotton States of North America. By Dr. JOHN WILLIAM MALLETT, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama, Analytical Chemist of the State Geological Survey, and Chemical Professor of the State School of Medicine, Mobile.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.
In demy 8vo. 11s., Vol. I. of
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
With 20 Illustrations by J. E. Millais.
Also No. 14, price 1s.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

MR. LEVER'S NEW WORK.
Just published, No. III. price 1s.
BARRINGTON. By Charles Lever.
With Illustrations by H. K. Browne. To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts.

NEW NOVEL.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.
OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK: a Novel. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.
"The story told is an extremely interesting one; a story that will certainly be read through, and in some parts more than once, by any one who begins it. The plan does not reveal itself to the guesses of the sagacious reader until he comes face to face with the solution at the author's own appointed time."—*Athenæum*.

In post 8vo. 8s.
The POPULATION AND TRADE OF FRANCE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL. [This day.]

Second Edition, post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
DINNERS and DINNER-PARTIES; or, the Absurdities of Artificial Life. Second Edition, with Additions; including a Short Catechism of Cookery, founded on the Principles of Chemistry.

THE THREE GATES. In Verse. By CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSHEND. Second Edition, with Additions and Portrait. Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
"Interpreting all the dark things of all this unintelligible world in the light and by the law of love."
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.
"As noble a lay sermon in verse as we have ever had the pleasure to meet with."—*Morning Chronicle*.
"Grapples with the mystery earnestly, passionately, and with a dreadful integrity."—*Leader*.

Fourth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the Bards. A Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. SKEET'S NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVEL BY F. G. TRAFFORD.

The WORLD in the CHURCH: a Novel.

By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of 'Too Much Alone,' 'City and Suburb.' 3 vols. [Early in May.]

TOO MUCH ALONE. By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of 'City and Suburb.' A New and Cheaper Edition, in crown 8vo. Price 6s. cloth.

"We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel. It is a well conceived, well wrought-out story; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career."—*Athenæum*.

"'Too Much Alone' is an exceedingly suggestive phrase, and what it portends is admirably realised in the novel of which it is the title. It is a thoroughly good novel, both in conception and execution, and ought at once to secure for its author an honourable popularity. Among the rare combination of qualities which distinguish it is its downright reality, which yet does not preclude an infusion of ideal grace into a story of domestic life."—*Spectator*.

CITY AND SUBURB. By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of 'Too Much Alone.' A New and Cheaper Edition, in crown 8vo. Price 6s. cloth.

"This is a first-class work, and cannot fail to attract universal attention. It is one of the most interesting and instructive novels we have ever read."—*London Review*.

"In pathos, sentiment and vigour the author is almost equally at home, and we do not hesitate to say that he will be carried to a high status amongst the romance writers of the day."—*Press*.

"Sustains the author's right to hold a very high position among contemporary novelists."—*Spectator*.

"We feel assured that the author is destined to hold a high place in the ranks of English novelists."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Will repay perusal with interest... Decidedly interesting."—*Athenæum*.

"Opens with great effect. Ruby reminds us of Thackeray's most successful female character—'Tris.'—*Globe*.

"Has more than a common interest attached to it."—*Observer*.

"We can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to all dwellers in 'City and Suburb.'"—*Crutcher*.

"The author has given us a really pleasing novel. The story is replete with interest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The announcement of a new work from this author's pen cannot fail to excite curiosity and arouse expectation of that which is so dear to a novel reader, a really genuine good novel. In the present instance that expectation is fulfilled: 'City and Suburb' is more than equal in ability and finish to the author's preceding works."—*Morning Post*.

NEW WORK ON ITALY.

CONVENT LIFE in ITALY. By ALGERNON TAYLOR. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Early in May.]**DANIEL MANIN and VENICE in 1848-9.** By HENRI MARTIN, Author of 'L'Histoire de France.' With an Introduction, and a Chapter on English Diplomacy relating to Venice, by ISAAC BUTT, Q.C. M.P., Author of 'The History of Italy.' 2 vols. 8vo. [Early in May.]

London: CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC

MICROSCOPES,

&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

NOW READY, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s. bound,

THE LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING,
MINISTER OF THE NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED BY HIS JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE.

By Mrs. OLIPHANT.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street,
To be had of all Booksellers, and at all the Libraries.

A NOBLE PURPOSE NOBLY WON:
AN OLD, OLD STORY.

By the AUTHOR of 'MARY POWELL.'

A New and Cheaper Edition is in preparation.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Price One Shilling Monthly.

A NEW STORY IN THE NEW VOLUME OF
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. XXXI. of MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for MAY, being the First Number of Volume VI., will contain the beginning of a New Story,

'VINCENZO, OR SUNKEN ROCKS.'

By JOHN RUFFINI, Author of 'Doctor Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c.

WASHINGTON during the WAR; the HOUSES of CONGRESS; PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and other POLITICAL CELEBRITIES.

By "OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT" in AMERICA.

Also, the Continuation of 'RAVENSHOE,' by HENRY KINGSLEY.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

To be had of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations.

In 12 Monthly Parts, at 2s. each. Part I. May list. Each Part consisting of 48 Quarto Pages of Letter-press, with 2 Plate Engravings, and numerous Woodcuts,

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL

RECORD OF THE

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1862.

A full and elaborate Illustrated Account of the GREAT EXHIBITION of the Present Year, to appear in the form of Supplementary Numbers to the Parts of the PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL.

The scope of this Work, as respects the objects of the Exhibition, will only be limited by the exclusion of objects of Fine Art proper. The account will deal most largely and carefully with those Departments forming the special objects of the PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL, also referring to Architecture, Decoration, Art-Manufactures, and all productions of Fine Art directly dependent upon Chemical or Mechanical processes.

The Editor-in-Chief of the PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL will charge himself with the general conduct of the whole work, and with a large proportion of the account relating to Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

The Gentlemen mentioned below have engaged to contribute accounts in other Departments. The object at present in view is to produce a work that shall become, *par excellence*, THE ACCOUNT of the Exhibition of 1862, viewed from thoroughly well-informed and practical stand-point.

GENERAL EDITOR, ROBERT MALLETT, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E. F.R.S. F.G.S., Vice-President Inst. C.E. Ireland.

AUTHORS.

WARINGTON SMYTH, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S., Lecturer on Mining and Metallurgy at the Government School of Mines.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. F.G.S., Keeper of the Mining Records at the Government School of Mines.

Professor OLDHAM, F.R.S. F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of India.

Professor DONALDSON, Ph.D. University College, London; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

P. L. SIMMONDS, F.R.S. F.G.S., Deputy Superintendent for the Colonies, &c., International Exhibition.

W. STONE, Messrs. Saunders & Co. Maidstone and London.

Dr. D. S. PRICE, F.R.S.

JOHN WILSON, F.R.S. F.G.S. F.C.S., Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh University.

Professor VOELCKER, Ph.D. F.C.S., Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Cirencester.

E. J. REED, Secretary of Institution of Naval Architects.

PETER GRAHAM, Esq., Messrs. Jackson & Graham, Oxford-street.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D. F.R.S., Musical Examiner in the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

J. F. BATEMAN, F.R.S. Mem. Inst. C.E. G. B. KENNIE, M.A. C.E.

W. J. MACQUORN-RANKINE, F.R.S. LL.D., Professor of Engineering and Mechanics, Glasgow University.

JAMES EDWARD MCCONNELL, Esq. Mem. Inst. C.E.

W. BRIDGES ADAMS.

C. W. SIEMENS, Mem. Inst. C.E.

W. JOHNSON, C.E. Assoc. Inst. C.E.

Mem. Inst. Mechanical Engineers.

E. P. ALEXANDER, C.E., 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Professor HODGES, Professor of Chemistry, Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, Belfast.

CHARLES O'NEILL, F.C.S., Author of 'Chemistry of Calico-Printing and Dyeing.'

A. TYLOR, C.E. Mem. Council Geological Society, London.

Dr. RICHARDSON, F.R.S. F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry, University of Durham.

Dr. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. ANGUS SMITH, Ph.D. F.C.S. F.R.S. Secretary to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester.

SERAPHAN EVANS, M.A., Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co. Birmingham.

R. W. BINNS, F.S.A., Messrs. Kerr & Co. Worcester.

Professor FIELD, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Dr. ODLING, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital.

F. A. ABEL, F.R.S., Superintendent Chemical Establishment of War Department.

FREDERICK W. ROWNEY, F.R.S. Messrs. G. Rowney & Co. Rotherhithe-place.

Dr. DIAMOND, Secretary Photographic Society, and Editor of *Photographic Journal*.

Sir HENRY JAMES, B.E. F.R.S., Director of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.

GEORGE LAWSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Great Northern Hospital.

Major-General PORTLOCK, R.E. F.R.S. JOHN RIGBY, M.A., Messrs. John Rigby & Son, Dublin.

W. HISLOP, F.R.A.S., Hon. Secretary to the British Horological Institution.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D.D. F.R.S. Observatory, Armagh.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.A. F.T.C.D. F.R.S., President Geological Society, Ireland.

Hon. Mem. Inst. C.E. Ireland.

J. CLERK MAXWELL, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, King's College, London.

PROPRIETORS' OFFICES (PATENT OFFICES):—

47, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, LONDON; and 166, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, AND ROBERTS, PUBLISHERS, LONDON.

FOUNDERS and PATRONS of PUBLIC LIBRARIES

may obtain **LARGE SUPPLIES** of the **BEST BOOKS** of the **PAST SEASON**, from
C. E. MUDIE'S SURPLUS STOCK, at the **Lowest current Prices**.
Revised Lists are now ready, and will be forwarded post free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo. (1,340 pages), bound in cloth, price 12s. 6d.

THOM'S BRITISH DIRECTORY For 1862;

WITH

County and Borough Register for England and Wales.

This comprehensive work, in addition to the usual matter of an Almanac, Annals of the past year, and extensive Statistical information, unites in a single volume complete Directories of the Civil, Army, Navy, Militia and Volunteer Services—Parliamentary Directory—Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c.—Banking Directory—Colonial Directory—Official Directories of every County and Parliamentary Borough in England and Wales, comprising, with much topographical description, Lists of Deputy-Lieutenants, Magistrates, County Officers, Corporations, &c.; with complete General Indexes, containing the Names of every Officer of the Navy, Army, Militia and Civil Services—the County and Borough Magistracy of England and Wales, &c.

The Compiler of THE BRITISH DIRECTORY believes that the best apology for offering the present volume to public notice will be found in the reason which suggested its compilation, viz., the absence of any work of reference published in England sufficiently comprehensive and extended to include all those departments and objects of interest in connexion with the *personnel* of Government, with which members of every liberal profession, official persons, and, indeed, all men of education and standing in society, require some familiarity. The aim has been to produce a *single volume* conveniently arranged for reference, and indicating the position of the entire world of dignity and office, including all persons of rank, title and official importance. Such a work, it was thought, might be interesting on account of the variety of its contents, and so valuable for consultation as to become indispensable to all who made full use of it.

London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, New Edition for 1862, THE CHEAPEST PEERAGE,

CAPT. DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, ETC. FOR 1862.

(TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.)

Containing all the NEW PEERS, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, BISHOPS, PRIVY COUNCILLORS, JUDGES, &c.,
corrected throughout on the highest authority.

WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers.

This day, demy 8vo. with Portrait, 15s.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MRS. RICHARD TRENCH:

BEING SELECTIONS FROM HER JOURNALS, LETTERS AND OTHER PAPERS.

Edited by her Son, THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand.

MR. CHARLES A. COLLINS'S NEW WORK.

A CRUISE UPON WHEELS;

Or, AUTUMN WANDERINGS AMONGST THE DESERTED POST-ROADS OF FRANCE.

By CHARLES ALLSTON COLLINS,
Author of 'The Eye Witness,' &c.

With Illustrations. In 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

Now ready at every Library, 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth,

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE.

By JOHN SAUNDERS,
Author of 'The Shadow in the House,' &c.

ATHENÆUM.

"This is a striking book—clever, interesting and original. It is far above the common run of novels or of novelettes. We have seldom met with a book so thoroughly true to life, so deeply interesting in its detail, and so touching in its simple pathos as 'Abel Drake's Wife.'"

DAILY NEWS.

"A work of unquestionable ability.... We have in this single volume a variety of situations, full of the most exciting interest, and of well-contrasted characters, such as we seldom meet with in novels of more pretentious dimensions. The author has the secret of moving the feelings with extraordinary power.... Barbara is a masterpiece of literary workmanship."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"In his delineation of the character of the people amongst whom his story is placed, Mr. Saunders has been very successful; and he has produced a tale which, for simple interest and subdued but earnest pathos, is deserving of all commendation."

London: LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

CLASS 13.

BURROW'S

LANDSCAPE GLASSES,

FOR

THE FIELD, THE OPERA AND THE SEA.

These Glasses give a brilliant Achromatic Field with perfect Definition, and are accurate and substantial in all the details of their construction.

Price Three-and-a-Half and Six Guineas each in Sling Cases. The Six-Guinea Glasses are one-fourth more powerful than the smaller size.

From the Athenæum.

"Alp-climbers, yachters, naturalists, riflemen, pedestrians, summer tourists of all kinds, have an interest in the art of making field-glasses. We have recently tried, on the hill-side and at the butts, a Landscape Glass made by Messrs. Burrow, of Great Malvern, and, though the price is moderate, we can speak well of its powers. At the sea-side, at a review, or among the moon, such a companion as the Malvern Landscape Glass must be valuable to many men."

From the Illustrated London News.

"While upon the subject of shooting, we cannot refrain from noticing some excellent glasses, called Malvern Landscapes and Rifle Glasses, which are admirably adapted for deer-stalkers, yachtsmen and sportsmen. They give a wide field, with perfect clearness of definition, even on a hazy day, and do not fatigue the eyes."

From Bell's Life.

"This is the best Binocular Telescope yet invented."

From the Field.

"It is the most compact, accurate and powerful glass we ever met with."

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

"A new Landscape Glass which this firm has produced is one of the best among instruments of this sort. It is so well finished in all its details, as to develop the principles already known in the highest possible degree."

From the Volunteer Service Gazette.

"Messrs. Burrow's glasses are beautifully-finished Binocular Telescopes, so compact as to be no incumbrance to the wearer."

From General the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp.

"I am well pleased with your Landscape Glasses: the sight is clear, and they are equally serviceable in the day-time and as opera-glasses."

From Major-General Alex. T. Tulloh, R.A., Director of Ordnance.

"Having fully tested the Landscape Glasses you sent me, I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the excellence of their quality, and it will afford me pleasure to make the same known to my military friends."

From the Right Hon. Lord Trevelyan.

"Lord Trevelyan induces a draft for the amount of the Landscape Glasses ordered for him by Sir George Walker, and has much pleasure in stating that he finds them extremely good."

From the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S.

"It gives me pleasure to be able to write and tell you that I have never seen such cheap and efficient glasses as yours."

From Mr. J. M. Gully, Esq. M.D.

"The Six-guinea Field Glass which I purchased from you fulfils in the best manner all that such an instrument should do. I never used a better one."

From Mr. J. F. Clark, Racing Judge, Newmarket.

"Your Landscape Glass is all that can be required for racing purposes. It is just the glass I wanted, and far superior to all those I have tried of the same kind."

From Mr. R. Johnson, Racing Judge, York.

"I consider your glasses very superior. I have tried many before, but yours are decidedly the best."

BURROW'S

TARGET TELESCOPE.

A very small, light and handy Glass, designed for the use of Riflemen: powerful enough to show *Hills at the Long Ranges*, and so convenient as to be no incumbrance. It can be either pocketed or slung, and forms a handy Telescope for Sportsmen and Tourists. This Glass is fitted with a hinged shutter, which effectually protects the object-glass, and renders a cumbersome case for the Telescope unnecessary.

Price 25s. and 30s. each, free by post.

POCKET ANEROIDS.

Messrs. BURROW have the pleasure of announcing the manufacture of a new BAROMETER, so exceedingly small as to admit of its being carried in the pocket with ease. Its exact dimensions are 3 inches by 1½; and though so very diminutive in size, it may be thoroughly relied on for accuracy, and must prove of the greatest value to Travellers and Scientific Men requiring a compact, reliable instrument for determining Altitudes or indicating Atmospheric Changes, &c.

Price Four Guineas in Case.

Messrs. BURROW beg to intimate that all Instruments sold by them may be relied on for their superior quality. They supply none of an inferior description: their name being thus a guarantee for the highest excellence.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders should be made payable to

W. & J. BURROW, GREAT MALVERN.

London Agents: B. ARNOLD, 73, Baker-street, W.;

WALES & McCULLOCH, 56, Cheapside, E.C.

GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN, a pure, choice and first-class DRAWING-PAPER, of Whatman's Manufacture. A new batch, of 1860 make, is now in fine condition and ready for delivery.
Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London; and all Stationers and Artists Coloursmen.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—CHINA DINNER, DESERT, BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES at a REDUCED PRICE for Cash, in consequence of the Expiration of the Lease.
250, OXFORD-STREET, near Hyde Park.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; & 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 19, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mosaic-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 75s. 6d. All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and of the GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Ladies' Gold Foreign Watches, ditto .. 10	Strong Silver Lever .. 5
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, ditto .. 10	Gentlemen's Gold Compensation Balance do. .. 5
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold English Lever ditto .. 15	Silver ditto .. 25

Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.
Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. Dress, 6s. Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES—The above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or exactness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments, 3l. 12s. to 39l. 10s. Broomed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12l. 12s. Steel Fenders, 3l. 3s. to 11l. Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 3s. 6d. to 14s. Chimney-pieces, from 1l. 6s. to 10l. 10s. Fire-irons, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. The BURTON'S and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEPS, BATHS AND LAMPS.
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteps. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.
Bedsteps, from .. 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from .. 8s. 6d. to £6 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from .. 6s. 6d. to £5 10s. each.
(All other articles at the same rate).
Pure Colza Oil .. 3s. 3d. per gallon.

DISH-COVERS and HOT-WATER DISHES
In every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin dish-covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 30s. 6d. to 50s. the set; Britannia metal, with or without decorated handles, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 10s. the set of five; electroplated, 9l. to 21l. the set of four; block-tin hot-water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electroplated on nickel, full size, 9s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, public and private, and of the Twenty large Show-rooms. Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteps, Bedding, Bed-room, Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street; W., 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

OLD BOTTLED PORT—GEORGE SMITH, 85, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.; and Park-road, Greenwich, S.E.—20,000 dozen of the best Vineyards and Vintages laid down during the last 40 years. Price list, free, of every Wine. Established 1785. Cellars under 21 houses.

PRICE'S GLYCERINE may be had from any Chemist in 4 lb., 3 lb., and 1 lb. bottles, the stoppers of which are secured by a capsule, lettered "PRICE'S PATENT," BEI-NOT VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royal-authorized and Ladies-esteemed Specific realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan and Discolorations. Price 4d. and 6d. per bottle. Sold at 30, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "KALYDOR."

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments—
LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 32 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., by post for two stamps.

TEA—STRACHAN & CO.'S Strong Rough "Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb.
25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA—STRACHAN & CO.'S Fine "Intermediate" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb.
25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA—STRACHAN & CO.'S Delicious "Drawing-room" Black at 4s. 2d. per lb.
25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dr. HASSALL'S certificate of purity, and a price current, free on application.—25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FONTS, &c.—EDWARDS BROTHERS and BURKE, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, and 39, 30, and 31, Warwick-street, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their various establishments every description of Marble, Stone and Granite work at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain Specimens of all Foreign and British Marble, quarried, in Chimney-pieces, from 22s. to 30 guineas each. Monuments and Tablets from 5l.; Head and Foot Stones from 30s. each. Manufactures—Carrara, Brussels, Peterhead; and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

UNRIVALLED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements.—A perfect Sewing Machine, which will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity and regularity, is simple, compact and elegant in design, not liable to get out of order, so easily understood that a child may work it, and alike suitable for the Family and Manufacture. PATENT UMBRELLA STAND—a useful stand, with perfect security against the loss of an Umbrella.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocco-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 49, LEICESTER-HILL, E.C.

P. & S. BEYFUS HAVE OPENED P. ADDITIONAL AND MOST EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 144, OXFORD-STREET, (nearly opposite Bond-street), in conjunction with their City Premises, 91 to 95, CITY ROAD. THOSE ABOUT TO FURNISH are respectfully solicited to inspect their large and varied Stock of first-class Furniture, at both Establishments. GOODS CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM. Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post-free.

D. R. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, HEMATEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. "I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."
Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany." "Dr. Granville has found that Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and does not cause nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Fish Oil."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. "I invariably prescribe Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 2d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE COGNATE.
ANSAR, HARPER & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.
CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COUNCIL MEDAL.—EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1855.—GRANDE MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR.—GALLERY OF BRONZE.—M. BUREAU & CO. of Paris, beg to announce that a complete Collection of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Antique and Modern Sculpture in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence and Rome, Museum of Naples and British Museum, may be seen at Messrs. JACKSON & GRAHAM'S, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38, Oxford-street. Prices the same as in Paris, with 5 per cent. added for cost of importation. Catalogue of the principal illustrations, may be had free on application. Gravure de Chemises, Clocks, Vases, Candela-bras, &c. of the highest class of design and execution. Connoisseurs are respectfully invited to visit the Galleries.

ACIDITIES in the STOMACH and BOWELS, Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious Affections, &c. are speedily removed by the use of DOCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of Society for upwards of half a century.—Prepared only by JAMES DOCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for the use of Children. It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and uniform strength, only by DINNEFORD & Co. 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL (by Royal Letters Patent). This OIL impregnated with OZONE (the active and life-giving principle in oxygen) is the nearest approach to a specific for Consumption and Weakness yet discovered. Many hopeless cases have been effectually cured. In incipient cases it is an infallible remedy. See "Lancet." Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 9s.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is the most certain remedy for restoring and strengthening the Hair. By its Whiskers and Moustaches are produced and beautified. Ladies will find it especially valuable, as the most delicate Head-dress or Bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s.—O. & A. OLDRIDGE, 22, Wellington-street, Strand.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are particularly recommended to all persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, whether arising from constitutional inaction, biliousness, or over-indulgence at the table, or from any cause. They have been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any Medicine-vendor, in boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 11s. each. Directions with each box.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—We find DU BARRY'S FOOD the safest remedy for chronic constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), consumption, diarrhoea, all gastric disorders, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, irritability, nervous debility, distension, flatulency, phlegm, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, nervous bilious and liver disorders, debility, scrofula, &c. &c. See "Lancet." Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.—DU BARRY, 22, Wellington-street, Strand. In boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.—DU BARRY, 22, Wellington-street, Strand. In boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.—DU BARRY, 22, Wellington-street, Strand.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE. Patronized by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—Mr. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEDANEAUM, for filling decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Prepared only by Mr. HOWARD, Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from 11 till 4.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From Sir RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VERNOR, 1, Pall Mall. "I have used your Gutta-Percha Tubing for many years, and I can state with much satisfaction that it is perfectly perfect. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

PARAFFIN MATCHES.—The greatest improvement ever made in Matches is LETCHFORD'S Patent for saturating the Wood in Paraffin, instead of partly coating it with Brimstone. By this method the Match burns with a BEAUTIFUL FLAME, perfectly free from smoke or smell, in place of the poisonous gas emitted from ordinary matches, and which makes them injurious to use. But the greatest advantage of this Patent is that the Matches are as cheap as the common sort, while they are free also from that quantity of poisonous phosgene gas used in the ordinary Matches. Every Match is warranted to light, and not to be affected by damp or climate.—R. Letchford & Co. will be glad of any intimation of infringement of this Patent, and Dealers are cautioned against offering such sale.—R. LETCHFORD & CO. Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Three Colts-lane, Bethnal-green, London.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITES' MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring is avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN LEVER PATENT TRUSS, which is so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had; the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent. Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 11s., 2s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITES, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITES, Manufacturer, 228, PICCADILLY, London.

CHAPPELL & CO.'S NEW ROOMS, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

FOR

SALE OR HIRE.

These beautiful Rooms contain Pianofortes of every description, by every celebrated maker of London, &c., and form a collection quite unequalled by that of any other Establishment.

The Instruments are classified in the following manner:—

ROOM No. 1—PIANOFORTES of every description from **TEN to THIRTY GUINEAS.**

ROOM No. 2—PIANOFORTES from **THIRTY to SIXTY GUINEAS.**

ROOM No. 3—PIANOFORTES from **SIXTY to ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS** and **UPWARDS**; also **HARMONIUMS** of the best kinds.

ROOM No. 4—HARMONIUMS of every description from **SIX to SIXTY GUINEAS** and **UPWARDS.**

ROOMS Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, are appropriated to **PIANOFORTES** and **HARMONIUMS** for Hire, and include Instruments of every kind, by **ALEXANDRE, BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c. &c.**

Purchasers have thus the opportunity of hearing, side by side, Pianofortes by every recognized maker, and of forming a far more correct judgment of their various merits than can possibly be obtained by visiting the different factories, the acoustic properties of which necessarily differ greatly, and frequently deceive the ear even of the most skilful.

The superiority of tone of **ALEXANDRE'S** Harmoniums is too well established to need any comment. An immense assortment may be seen, suitable to the School-Room, Church, or Drawing-Room, ranging in price from Five to Eighty-five Guineas.

Any Instrument may be exchanged within six months of the date of purchase, should it fail to give entire satisfaction.

A perfectly new Pianoforte or Harmonium may be hired, if taken for twelve months certain.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO: a very elegant Pianoforte, of a small size, but with the full compass, check action, and perfect touch; admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Excellent for keeping in tune; and the cheapest Pianoforte with check action yet made. Price 25 Guineas, either in rosewood or walnut. Height, 3 ft. 4 in.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the **BROADWOOD** and **COLLARD** quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuners.

In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50 Guineas, price 35 Guineas. In splendid walnut (similar to other 60-Guinea instruments), 40 Guineas.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 Guineas; or, in handsome walnut, 60 Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike other Cottage Pianofortes) Three Strings and the fullest Grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richord Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood; the touch elastic; and the repetition very rapid. No Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.—**ALEXANDRE** HARMONIUMS and **PIANOFORTES** of every description, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand Instruments of every description, and in great variety, by **BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, CHAPPELL, KIRKMAN, &c.**

NEW FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by **ALEXANDRE,** the best of all makers. In oak case, with a compass of Four Octaves. Perfect for the Cottage, School or Choir. Price Five Guineas. At **CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.**

NEW SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by **ALEXANDRE,** with Five Octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price, and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive Lists on application to **CHAPPELL & CO., 50, Bond-street.**

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, by **ALEXANDRE.**—No. 1, with double key-board, 8 stops, and 3 rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, 45 Guineas. No. 2, with double key-board, 22 stops, and 6 rows of vibrators, in rosewood or polished oak case, price 70 Guineas. These instruments surpass all others for Church purposes, and are equally adapted to the Organist's use in a Drawing-room. They are especially manufactured to resist the ill effects of damp, which is too common in churches, and are consequently not liable to derangement. Testimonials to the great superiority of the **Alexandre** Harmoniums, from Professors **STERDALE BENNETT** and **Sir GORE OUSELEY**; also, from **Dr. RIMBAULT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TURLE, HERR ENGEL,** and the most eminent Professors and Organists, with full Descriptive Lists, will be forwarded on application to **CHAPPELL & CO., 50, New Bond-street.**

ALEXANDRE DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUMS.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| No. 1. Three stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case..... | 25 Guineas. |
| " 2. Eight stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case..... | 35 " |
| " 3. Sixteen stops, percussion action, additional blower, vox celeste, &c. (the best Harmonium that can be made) | 60 |

An Immense Stock of Second-hand Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

CHAPPELL & CO. 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by **JAMES HOLMES**, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by **JOHN FRANCIS**, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, April 19, 1862.

No.

UNI

Gentlemen
July, 1862,
SIR COL
of READI
The Class
from the 2
for further
London, W

PRAC
LEG
mence a Co
April 20, at
of Geology
ture.—The
and Wedne

N.B. The
the BRITIS
places of Ge

EVEN
ME
Dr. HOFM
TURES on
the 28th A
ceeding W
same hour
Tickets f
Museum of

SOUTH
NEW
Museum, ch
to the Publ
By order of

THE
from
3rd of May
during the
MONDAY,
view the Co
from 10 a.m.
to 10 half-p
3rd of May
will be kept
excepted, b
will be add
Libraries a
days except
stated.
British M

ROYA
8007
the Garden
DAY, May
Bands at 3

ROY

GENERA
FRUIT W
AMERIC
Tickets to
Followers o
DAY, May
lition, 78, 6
gover Vour
SPRING
at 2 o'clock

ROYA
R TH
will take pl
of June.
The Right
The Stewar
4, Adelphi

SACRE
S HAL
Concert, E
In consequ
Information
attended to
The Hand
the Intern
of the Exhi
the opening
at this Off
The cashie
will be cont

PRINT
ANN
London Ta
Presidency
supported b

Charles T.
F.S.A.
W. H. Brad
Thomas Br
W. H. Casle
Joseph Cas
W. Combe
Rev. Dr. Cu
George E. E
John Holde
James Holro
John Robe
Henry King
Thomas Mi

Portu